



HR0060

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HOUSE RESOLUTION

2

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
3 NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that
4 the following (which are the same as the Rules of the House of
5 Representatives of the 94th General Assembly except as
6 indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the
7 Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Fifth
8 General Assembly:

9

ARTICLE I

10

ORGANIZATION

11

(House Rule 1)

12

1. Election of the Speaker.

13

(a) At the first meeting of the House of each General
14 Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House at
15 12:00 noon, designate a Temporary Clerk of the House, and
16 preside during the nomination and election of the Speaker. As
17 the first item of business each day before the election of the
18 Speaker, the Secretary of State shall order the Temporary Clerk
19 to call the roll of the members to establish the presence of a
20 quorum as required by the Constitution. If a majority of those
21 elected are not present, the House shall stand adjourned until
22 the next calendar day, excepting weekends, at the hour

1 prescribed in Rule 29. If a quorum of members elected is
2 present, the Secretary of State shall then call for nominations
3 of members for the Office of Speaker. All nominations require a
4 second. When the nominations are completed, the Secretary of
5 State shall direct the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the
6 members to elect the Speaker.

7 (b) The election of the Speaker requires the affirmative
8 vote of a majority of those elected. Debate is not in order
9 following nominations and preceding or during the vote.

10 (c) No legislative measure may be considered and no
11 committees may be appointed or meet before the election of the
12 Speaker.

13 (d) When a vacancy in the Office of Speaker occurs, the
14 foregoing procedure shall be employed to elect a new Speaker;
15 when the Secretary of State is of a political party other than
16 that of the majority caucus, however, the Majority Leader shall
17 preside during the nomination and election of the successor
18 Speaker. No legislative measures, other than for the nomination
19 and election of a successor Speaker, may be considered by the
20 House during a vacancy in the Office of Speaker.

21 (House Rule 2)

22 2. Election of the Minority Leader.

23 (a) The House shall elect a Minority Leader in a manner
24 consistent with the laws of Illinois. The Minority Leader is
25 the leader of the numerically strongest political party other

1 than the party to which the Speaker belongs.

2 (b) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
3 of 71 members elected.

4 (House Rule 3)

5 3. Majority and Minority Leadership.

6 (a) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint from
7 within their respective caucuses the members of the Majority
8 and Minority Leaderships as allowed by law.

9 (b) Appointments are effective upon being filed with the
10 Clerk and remain effective at the pleasure of the Speaker and
11 Minority Leader, respectively, or until a vacancy occurs by
12 reason of resignation or because a leader has ceased to be a
13 Representative. Successor leaders shall be appointed in the
14 same manner as their predecessors. Leaders have those powers
15 delegated to them by the Speaker or Minority Leader, as the
16 case may be.

17 (House Rule 4)

18 4. The Speaker.

19 (a) The Speaker has those powers conferred upon him or her
20 by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any motions or
21 resolutions adopted by the House or jointly by the House and
22 Senate.

23 (b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker is the
24 chief administrative officer of the House and has those powers

1 necessary to carry out those functions. The Speaker may
2 delegate administrative duties as he or she deems appropriate.

3 (c) The duties of the Speaker include the following:

4 (1) To preside at all sessions of the House, although
5 the Speaker may call on any member to preside temporarily
6 as Presiding Officer.

7 (2) To open the session at the time at which the House
8 is to meet by taking the chair and calling the members to
9 order. The Speaker may call on any member to open the
10 session as Presiding Officer.

11 (3) To announce the business before the House in the
12 order upon which it is to be acted. The Presiding Officer
13 shall perform this duty during the period that he or she is
14 presiding.

15 (4) To recognize those members entitled to the floor.

16 (5) To state and put to a vote all questions that are
17 regularly moved or that necessarily arise in the course of
18 the proceedings, and to announce the result of the vote.

19 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

20 (7) To decide all points of order, subject to appeal,
21 and to speak on these points in preference to other
22 members.

23 (8) To inform the House when necessary, or when any
24 question is raised, on any point of order or practice
25 pertinent to the pending business.

26 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or

1 orders of the House. All writs, warrants, and subpoenae
2 issued by order of the House, or any of its committees,
3 shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

4 (10) To sign all bills passed by both chambers of the
5 General Assembly to certify that the procedural
6 requirements for passage have been met.

7 (11) To have general supervision of the House Chamber,
8 House galleries, House committee rooms and chapel, and
9 adjoining and connecting hallways and passages, including
10 the duty to protect their security and safety and the power
11 to clear them when necessary. The House Chamber shall not
12 be used without permission of the Speaker.

13 (12) To have general supervision of the Clerk and his
14 or her assistants, the Doorkeeper and his or her
15 assistants, the majority caucus staff, the
16 parliamentarians, and all employees of the House except the
17 minority caucus staff.

18 (13) To determine the number of majority caucus members
19 and minority caucus members to be appointed to all
20 committees, except the Rules Committee created by Rule 15
21 and those committees that may be created under Article XII
22 of these Rules.

23 (14) To appoint all Chairpersons, Co-Chairpersons, and
24 Vice-Chairpersons of committees (from either the majority
25 or minority caucus), and to appoint all majority caucus
26 members of committees.

1 (15) To enforce all constitutional provisions,
2 statutes, rules, and regulations applicable to the House.

3 (16) To guide and direct the proceedings of the House
4 subject to the control and will of the members.

5 (17) To direct the Clerk to correct non-substantive
6 errors in the Journal.

7 (18) To assign meeting places and meeting times to
8 committees and subcommittees.

9 (19) To perform any other duties assigned to the
10 Speaker by these House Rules or jointly by the House and
11 Senate.

12 (20) To decide, subject to the control and will of the
13 members, all questions relating to the priority of
14 business.

15 (21) To issue, in cooperation with the Comptroller and
16 after clearance with the United States Internal Revenue
17 Service, written regulations covering administration of
18 contingent expense allowances of members of the House.

19 (22) To appoint one or more parliamentarians to serve
20 at the pleasure of the Speaker.

21 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
22 of 71 members elected.

23 (House Rule 5)

24 5. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

25 (a) The Minority Leader has those powers conferred upon him

1 or her by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any
2 motions or resolutions adopted by the House or jointly by the
3 House and Senate.

4 (b) The Minority Leader shall appoint to all committees the
5 members from the minority caucus and shall designate a Minority
6 Spokesperson for each committee, except that the Speaker may
7 appoint a minority caucus member to be Chairperson of a
8 standing committee or Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a
9 special committee.

10 (c) The Minority Leader has general supervision of the
11 minority caucus staff.

12 (House Rule 6)

13 6. Clerk of the House.

14 (a) The House shall elect a Clerk, who may adopt
15 appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or
16 her office. The Speaker is the final arbiter of any dispute
17 arising in connection with the operation of the Office of the
18 Clerk.

19 (b) The duties of the Clerk include the following:

20 (1) To have custody of all bills, papers, and records
21 of the House, which shall not be taken out of the Clerk's
22 custody except in the regular course of business in the
23 House.

24 (2) To endorse on every original bill and each copy its
25 number, the names of sponsors, the date of introduction,

1 and the several orders taken on it. When reproduced, the
2 names of the sponsors shall appear on the front page of the
3 bill in the same order they appeared when introduced.

4 (3) To cause each bill to be reproduced and placed on
5 the desks of the members as soon as it is reproduced, as
6 provided in Rule 39.

7 (4) To keep the Journal of the proceedings of the House
8 and, under the direction of the Speaker, correct errors in
9 the Journal.

10 (5) To keep the transcripts of the debates of the House
11 and make them available to the public under reasonable
12 conditions.

13 (6) To keep the necessary records for the House and its
14 committees; and to prepare the House Calendar for each
15 legislative day, except perfunctory session days.

16 (7) To examine all House Bills and Constitutional
17 Amendment Resolutions following Second Reading and before
18 final passage for the purpose of correcting any
19 non-substantive errors, and to report the same back to the
20 Speaker promptly; to supervise the enrolling and
21 engrossing of bills and resolutions, subject to the
22 direction of the Speaker; and to attest to the passage or
23 adoption of legislative measures, and to note thereon the
24 date of final House action. Any corrections made by the
25 Clerk and approved by the Speaker shall be entered on the
26 Journal.

1 (8) To transmit bills, other documents, and messages to
2 the Senate and secure a receipt therefor, and to receive
3 from the Senate bills, other documents, and messages and
4 give receipt therefor.

5 (9) To file with the Secretary of State debate
6 transcripts and House documents as required by law.

7 (10) To attend every session of the House; record the
8 roll; and read all bills, resolutions, and other papers as
9 directed by the Speaker. Bills shall be read by title only.

10 (11) To supervise the Assistant Clerk, the Doorkeeper,
11 pages, messengers, committee clerks, and other employees
12 of his or her office.

13 (12) To establish the format for all documents, forms,
14 and committee records and tapes prepared by committee
15 clerks.

16 (13) Subject to approval by the Speaker, to establish
17 standards of decorum and other standards regarding written
18 statements filed under Rule 53.

19 (14) To perform other duties assigned by the Speaker.

20 (c) The Clerk and those under the supervision of the Clerk,
21 including the Assistant Clerk, committee clerks, and other
22 employees, may accept a bill, amendment, conference committee
23 report, amendatory veto acceptance motion, or resolution for
24 filing only if (i) it is a document entered into the General
25 Assembly's computer system, at the direction of or with the
26 approval of a member, by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the

1 House or the Senate Democratic staff, the House or the Senate
2 Republican staff, or House or Senate Enrolling and Engrossing
3 or, with respect to appropriation documents only, entered into
4 the General Assembly's computer system by the Governor's Office
5 of Management and Budget, (ii) it bears a bar coded document
6 number of the drafting entity that is compatible with the
7 computer system used by the House, and (iii) the bar coded
8 document number does not duplicate one on another document that
9 has already been filed in the House or the Senate.

10 (House Rule 7)

11 7. Assistant Clerk of the House. The House shall, in a
12 manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an Assistant
13 Clerk, who shall perform those duties assigned by the Clerk.

14 (House Rule 8)

15 8. Doorkeeper. The House shall elect a Doorkeeper who shall
16 perform those duties assigned by law, or as ordered by the
17 Speaker, Presiding Officer, or Clerk. Those duties shall
18 include the following:

19 (1) To attend the House during its sessions and execute
20 the commands of the Speaker or Presiding Officer.

21 (2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into
22 the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining or connecting
23 hallways and passages.

24 (3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of

1 the House.

2 (4) To remove unruly persons from the House Chamber,
3 galleries, and adjoining and connecting hallways and
4 passages.

5 (5) To ensure that only authorized persons have access
6 to the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining hallways and
7 passages, subject to the direction of the Speaker.

8 (6) To supervise any Assistant Doorkeepers.

9 (7) To perform other duties assigned by the Speaker.

10 (House Rule 9)

11 9. Schedule.

12 (a) The Speaker shall periodically establish a schedule of
13 days on which the House shall convene in regular, perfunctory,
14 and veto session, with that schedule subject to revision at the
15 discretion of the Speaker.

16 (b) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule deadlines at his
17 or her discretion for any action on any category of legislative
18 measure as the Speaker deems appropriate, including deadlines
19 for the following legislative actions:

20 (1) Final day to request bills from the Legislative
21 Reference Bureau.

22 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

23 (3) Final day for standing committees of the House to
24 report House bills, except House appropriation bills.

25 (4) Final day for standing committees of the House to

1 report House appropriation bills.

2 (5) Final day for Third Reading and passage of House
3 bills, except House appropriation bills.

4 (6) Final day for Third Reading and passage of House
5 appropriation bills.

6 (7) Final day for standing committees of the House to
7 report Senate appropriation bills.

8 (8) Final day for standing committees of the House to
9 report Senate bills, except appropriation bills.

10 (9) Final day for special committees to report to the
11 House.

12 (10) Final day for Third Reading and passage of Senate
13 appropriation bills.

14 (11) Final day for Third Reading and passage of Senate
15 bills, except appropriation bills.

16 (12) Final day for consideration of joint action
17 motions and conference committee reports.

18 (c) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule any necessary
19 deadlines for legislative action during any special session of
20 the House. The Speaker may establish a Weekly Order of Business
21 or a Daily Order of Business setting forth the date and
22 approximate time at which specific legislative measures may be
23 considered by the House. The Weekly Order of Business or Daily
24 Order of Business is effective upon being filed by the Speaker
25 with the Clerk and takes the place of the standing order of
26 business for the amount of time necessary for its completion.

1 Nothing in this Rule, however, limits the Speaker's or
2 Presiding Officer's powers under Rule 4(c)(3) or Rule 43(a).

3 (d) The foregoing deadlines, or any revisions to those
4 deadlines, are effective upon being filed by the Speaker with
5 the Clerk. The Clerk shall journalize those deadlines.

6 (e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
7 of 71 members elected.

8 ARTICLE II

9 COMMITTEES

10 (House Rule 10)

11 10. Committees.

12 (a) The committees of the House are: (i) the standing
13 committees listed in Rule 11; (ii) the special committees
14 created under Rule 13; (iii) subcommittees created by standing
15 committees or by special committees; (iv) the Rules Committee
16 created under Rule 15; (v) the Election Contest or
17 Qualifications Challenge Committees, if any, created under
18 Article X; (vi) any committees created under Article XII; and
19 (vii) any Committee of the Whole. Subcommittees may not create
20 subcommittees. Committees of the Whole shall consist of all
21 Representatives.

22 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and subject
23 to Rules 12 and 13, all committees shall have a Chairperson and

1 Minority Spokesperson, who may be of the same political party.
2 Standing committees created under Rule 12 that have
3 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not
4 have a Minority Spokesperson. Special committees created under
5 Rule 13 that have Co-Chairpersons from different political
6 parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. No member may
7 be appointed to serve as a Chairperson, Minority Spokesperson,
8 or Co-Chairperson of any committee unless the member is serving
9 in at least his or her third term as a member of the General
10 Assembly, including any terms in which the member was appointed
11 to fill a vacancy in the office of Representative or Senator;
12 provided that this requirement does not apply if the member
13 received a stipend or additional amount during a previous
14 General Assembly as an "officer", "committee chairman", or
15 "committee minority spokesman" as provided in Section 1 of the
16 General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1) and in Rule
17 13(b). Each committee may have a Vice-Chairperson appointed by
18 the Speaker. The number of majority caucus members and minority
19 caucus members of all committees, except the Rules Committee
20 created under Rule 15 and any committees that may be created
21 under Article XII, shall be determined by the Speaker. The
22 Speaker shall file a notice with the Clerk setting forth the
23 number of majority caucus and minority caucus members of each
24 committee, which shall be journalized. A member may be
25 temporarily replaced on a committee due to illness or if the
26 member is otherwise unavailable. All leaders are non-voting

1 ex-officio members of each standing committee and each special
2 committee, except that the leaders may also be appointed to
3 standing committees or special committees as voting members.
4 The Speaker may also appoint any member of the majority caucus,
5 and the Minority Leader may appoint any member of the minority
6 caucus, as a non-voting ex-officio member of any standing
7 committee or special committee.

8 (c) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
9 call the committee to order, designate which bills and
10 resolutions posted for hearing shall be taken up and in what
11 order, order a record vote to be taken on each legislative
12 measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during
13 committee meetings, establish procedural rules (subject to
14 approval by the Speaker) governing the presentation and
15 consideration of legislative measures, and generally supervise
16 the affairs of the committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a
17 committee or other member of the committee from the majority
18 caucus may preside over its meetings in the absence or at the
19 direction of the Chairperson. In the case of standing or
20 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
21 political parties, the "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule
22 is the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

23 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the position of
24 Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or Minority
25 Spokesperson on a committee, exists when a member resigns from
26 the position or ceases to be a Representative. Resignations

1 shall be made in writing to the Clerk, who shall promptly
2 notify the Speaker and Minority Leader. Absent concurrence by a
3 majority of those elected, except as otherwise provided in Rule
4 15 and except in connection with temporary replacements under
5 Rule 10(b), no member who resigns from a committee shall be
6 re-appointed to that committee for the remainder of the term.
7 Replacement members shall be of the same political party as
8 that of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed in the
9 same manner as the original appointment, except that in the
10 case of the resignation of a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson, the
11 replacement member need not be from the same political party.
12 In the case of vacancies on subcommittees that were created by
13 committees, the parent committee shall fill the vacancy in the
14 same manner as the original appointment.

15 (e) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
16 call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of the
17 Speaker. In the case of standing or special committees with
18 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
19 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus has the authority to
20 call meetings of the special committee, subject to the approval
21 of the Speaker. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules,
22 committee meetings shall be convened in accordance with Rule
23 21.

24 (f) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
25 of 71 members elected.

1 (House Rule 11)

2 11. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the
3 House are as follows:

4 AGING

5 AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

6 APPROPRIATIONS-ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

7 APPROPRIATIONS-GENERAL SERVICES

8 APPROPRIATIONS-HIGHER EDUCATION

9 APPROPRIATIONS-HUMAN SERVICES

10 APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY

11 BIO-TECHNOLOGY

12 ~~CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT~~

13 COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

14 CONSUMER PROTECTION

15 DCFS OVERSIGHT

16 DISABILITY SERVICES

17 DRIVERS EDUCATION & SAFETY

18 ELECTIONS & CAMPAIGN REFORM

19 ELECTRIC UTILITY OVERSIGHT

20 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

21 ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

22 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

23 ETHANOL PRODUCTION OVERSIGHT

24 EXECUTIVE

25 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

26 HEALTH & HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES

1 HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY & ACCESS
2 HIGHER EDUCATION
3 HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
4 ~~HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT~~
5 HUMAN SERVICES
6 INSURANCE
7 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & COMMERCE
8 JUDICIARY I-CIVIL LAW
9 JUDICIARY II-CRIMINAL LAW
10 LABOR
11 LEAST COST POWER PROCUREMENT
12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT
13 MASS TRANSIT
14 PERSONNEL & PENSIONS
15 PRISON REFORM
16 PUBLIC UTILITIES
17 REGISTRATION & REGULATION
18 RENEWABLE ENERGY
19 REVENUE
20 RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
21 SMART GROWTH & REGIONAL PLANNING
22 STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
23 TELECOMMUNICATIONS
24 TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT
25 TOURISM & CONVENTIONS
26 TRANSPORTATION & MOTOR VEHICLES

1 VETERANS' AFFAIRS

2 (House Rule 12)

3 12. Members and Officers of Standing Committees. The
4 members of each standing committee shall be appointed for the
5 term by the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The Speaker, at
6 his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or
7 Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a
8 Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a standing committee, subject
9 to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member
10 of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or
11 Minority Spokesperson of any other standing committee or of a
12 special committee, the member shall receive no additional
13 stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or
14 Co-Chairperson of the standing committee. For purposes of
15 Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS
16 115/1), one Co-Chairperson of a standing committee shall be
17 considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered
18 "Minority Spokesman". The Speaker shall appoint the remaining
19 standing committee members of the majority caucus (one of whom
20 the Speaker may designate as Vice-Chairperson), and the
21 Minority Leader shall appoint the remaining standing committee
22 members of the minority caucus (one of whom the Minority Leader
23 may designate as Minority Spokesperson), except that if the
24 standing committee has Co-Chairpersons from different
25 political parties, the standing committee shall not have a

1 Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall
2 appoint the minority caucus members to the standing committee,
3 except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus, who shall
4 be appointed by the Speaker. Appointments are effective upon
5 the delivery of appropriate correspondence from the respective
6 leader to the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in
7 session, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
8 term, subject to Rule 10(d). The Clerk shall journalize the
9 appointments. Committees may conduct business when a majority
10 of the total number of committee members has been appointed. ~~No~~
11 ~~member may be appointed to more than one of the following~~
12 ~~standing committees: Electric Utility Oversight, Public~~
13 ~~Utilities, and Telecommunications.~~

14 (House Rule 13)

15 13. Special Committees.

16 (a) The following Special Committees are created:

17 ADOPTION REFORM

18 ~~DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND MENTAL ILLNESS~~

19 ~~FEE FOR SERVICE INITIATIVES~~

20 GAMING

21 JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

22 PENSIONS FUNDS MANAGEMENT

23 RAILROAD SAFETY

24
25 The Speaker may create additional special committees by

1 filing a notice of the creation of the special committee with
2 the Clerk. The notice creating an additional special committee
3 shall specify the subject matter of the special committee and
4 the number of members to be appointed.

5 (b) The Speaker shall determine the number of majority and
6 minority caucus members to be appointed to special committees
7 in accordance with Rule 10(b). The Speaker, at his or her
8 discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons.
9 The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or
10 Co-Chairperson of a special committee, subject to Rule 10(b).
11 If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the
12 majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority
13 Spokesperson of a standing committee, the member shall receive
14 no additional stipend or compensation for serving as
15 Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the special committee. For
16 purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act
17 (25 ILCS 115/1), (i) a special committee under these rules is
18 considered a "select committee" and (ii) one Co-Chairperson of
19 a special committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the
20 other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman". The appointed
21 members of special committees shall be designated by the
22 Speaker and the Minority Leader in a like manner as provided in
23 Rule 12 with respect to standing committees. If the special
24 committee has Co-Chairpersons from different political
25 parties, the special committee shall not have a Minority
26 Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall appoint

1 the minority caucus members to the special committee, except
2 the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus who shall be
3 appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker may establish a reporting
4 date during the term for each special committee by filing a
5 notice of the reporting date with the Clerk. Unless an earlier
6 date is specified by the notice, special committees expire at
7 the end of the term.

8 (c) Special committees are empowered to conduct business
9 when a majority of the total number of committee members has
10 been appointed.

11 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
12 of 71 members elected.

13 (House Rule 14)

14 14. Subcommittees.

15 (a) The Chairperson of a standing committee or a special
16 committee may create a subcommittee by filing a notice with the
17 Clerk and the committee clerk. The number of majority caucus
18 and minority caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee
19 shall be determined by the Committee Chairperson, and filed
20 with the Clerk and the committee clerk. In the case of standing
21 or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
22 political parties, the creation of subcommittees and the number
23 of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed
24 to the subcommittee shall be determined by the Co-Chairperson
25 from the majority caucus. Members of subcommittees must be

1 members of the parent committee, and shall be appointed in the
2 manner determined by the committee Chairperson, or in the case
3 of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from
4 different political parties, by the Co-Chairperson from the
5 majority caucus.

6 The notice creating a subcommittee shall specify the
7 subject matter of the subcommittee and the number of members to
8 be appointed, and may specify a reporting date during the term.
9 Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice,
10 subcommittees expire at the end of the term.

11 (b) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
12 of 71 members elected.

13 (House Rule 15)

14 15. Rules Committee.

15 (a) The Rules Committee is created as a permanent
16 committee. The Rules Committee shall consist of 5 members, 3
17 appointed by the Speaker and 2 appointed by the Minority
18 Leader. The Speaker and the Minority Leader are each eligible
19 to be appointed to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may
20 conduct business when a majority of the total number of its
21 members has been appointed.

22 (b) The majority caucus members of the Rules Committee
23 shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker, and the minority
24 caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the Minority
25 Leader. Appointments shall be by notice filed with the Clerk,

1 and shall be effective for the balance of the term or until a
2 replacement appointment is made, whichever first occurs.
3 Appointments take effect upon filing with the Clerk, regardless
4 of whether the House is in session. Notwithstanding any other
5 provision of these Rules, any Representative who is replaced on
6 the Rules Committee may be re-appointed to the Rules Committee
7 without concurrence of the House.

8 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the
9 Rules Committee may meet upon reasonable public notice that
10 includes a statement of the subjects to be considered. All
11 legislative measures pending before the Rules Committee are
12 eligible for consideration at any of its meetings, and all of
13 those legislative measures are deemed posted for hearing by the
14 Rules Committee for all of its meetings.

15 (d) Upon concurrence of a majority of those appointed, the
16 Rules Committee may advance any legislative measure pending
17 before it to the House, without referral to another committee;
18 the Rules Committee, however, shall not so report any bill that
19 has never been before a standing committee or a special
20 committee of the House.

21 (e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
22 of 71 members elected.

23 (House Rule 16)

24 16. Referrals of Resolutions and Reorganization Orders.

25 (a) All resolutions, except adjournment resolutions and

1 resolutions considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this
2 Rule, after being initially read by the Clerk, are
3 automatically referred to the Rules Committee, which may
4 thereafter refer any resolution before it to the House or to a
5 standing committee or special committee. No resolution, except
6 adjournment resolutions and resolutions considered under
7 subsection (b) or (c) of this Rule, may be considered by the
8 House unless referred to the House by the Rules Committee under
9 Rule 18, or by a standing committee or special committee. An
10 adjournment resolution is subject to Rule 66.

11 (b) Any member may file a congratulatory or death
12 resolution for consideration by the House. The Principal
13 Sponsor of each congratulatory or death resolution shall pay a
14 reasonable fee, determined by the Clerk with the approval of
15 the Speaker, to offset the actual cost of producing the
16 congratulatory or death resolution. The fee may be paid from
17 the office allowance provided by Section 4 of the General
18 Assembly Compensation Act, or from any other funds available to
19 the member. Upon agreement of the Speaker and the Minority
20 Leader, congratulatory or death resolutions may be immediately
21 considered and adopted by the House without referral to the
22 Rules Committee. Those resolutions may be adopted as a group by
23 a single motion. Congratulatory and death resolutions shall be
24 entered on the Journal only by number, sponsorship, and
25 subject. The provisions of this subsection requiring the
26 Principal Sponsor to pay a reasonable fee may not be suspended.

1 (c) Death resolutions in memory of former members of the
2 General Assembly and former constitutional officers, upon
3 introduction, may be immediately considered by the House
4 without referral to the Rules Committee. Those resolutions
5 shall be entered on the Journal in full.

6 (d) Executive reorganization orders of the Governor issued
7 under Article V, Sec. 11 of the Constitution, upon being read
8 into the record by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the
9 Rules Committee for its referral to a standing committee or a
10 special committee, which may issue a recommendation to the
11 House with respect to the Executive Order. The House may
12 disapprove of an Executive Order only by resolution adopted by
13 a majority of those elected; no such resolution is in order
14 until a standing committee or a special committee has reported
15 to the House on the executive reorganization, or until the
16 Executive Order has been discharged under Rule 58.

17 (House Rule 17)

18 17. Sponsorship by the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee
19 may consider any legislative measure referred to it under these
20 Rules, by motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding
21 Officer upon initial reading. The Rules Committee may, with the
22 concurrence of a majority of those appointed, sponsor motions
23 or resolutions; notwithstanding any other provision of these
24 Rules, any motion or resolution sponsored by the Rules
25 Committee may be immediately considered by the House without

1 referral to a committee. Any such motion or resolution shall be
2 assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

3 (House Rule 18)

4 18. Referrals to Committees.

5 (a) All House Bills and Senate Bills, after being initially
6 read by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules
7 Committee.

8 (b) During odd-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall
9 thereafter refer any such bill before it, and which has a
10 Principal Sponsor, to a standing committee or a special
11 committee within 3 legislative days. During even-numbered
12 years, the Rules Committee shall refer to a standing committee
13 or a special committee only appropriation bills implementing
14 the budget and bills deemed by the Rules Committee, by the
15 affirmative vote of a majority appointed, to be of an emergency
16 nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of
17 government. This subsection (b) applies equally to House Bills
18 and Senate Bills introduced into or received by the House.

19 (c) A standing committee or a special committee may refer a
20 subject matter or a legislative measure pending in that
21 committee to a subcommittee of that committee.

22 (d) All legislative measures favorably reported by a
23 standing committee or a special committee, or discharged from a
24 standing committee or a special committee under Rule 58, shall
25 be referred to the House and placed on the appropriate order of

1 business, which shall appear on the daily calendar. All
2 legislative measures, except bills or resolutions on the
3 Consent Calendar, bills or resolutions assigned short debate
4 status by a standing committee or special committee, and floor
5 amendments, so referred are automatically assigned standard
6 debate status, subject to Rule 52.

7 (e) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
8 action, conference committee reports, and motions to table
9 committee amendments, upon filing with the Clerk, are
10 automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules
11 Committee may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion
12 for final action, conference committee report, or motion to
13 table a committee amendment to the House or to a standing
14 committee or a special committee for its review and
15 consideration (in those instances, and notwithstanding any
16 other provision of these Rules, the standing committee or
17 special committee may hold a hearing on and consider those
18 legislative measures pursuant to a one-hour advance notice).
19 Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action,
20 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
21 amendment that is not referred to the House by the Rules
22 Committee is out of order, except that any floor amendment,
23 joint action motion for final action, conference committee
24 report, or motion to table a committee amendment favorably
25 approved by a standing committee or a special committee is
26 deemed referred to the House by the Rules Committee for

1 purposes of this Rule. All joint action motions for final
2 action, conference committee reports and motions to table
3 committee amendments so referred are automatically assigned
4 standard debate status, subject to Rule 52. Floor amendments
5 referred to the House under this Rule are automatically
6 assigned amendment debate status.

7 (f) The Rules Committee may at any time refer or re-refer a
8 legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the
9 Whole or to any other committee.

10 (g) Legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules
11 Committee only by unanimous consent of the House. Any bill
12 discharged from the Rules Committee shall be placed on the
13 order of Second Reading and assigned standard debate status,
14 subject to Rule 52.

15 (h) Except for those provisions that require unanimous
16 consent, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative
17 vote of 71 members elected.

18 (House Rule 19)

19 19. Re-Referrals to the Rules Committee.

20 (a) All legislative measures that fail to meet the
21 applicable deadline established under Rule 9 for reporting to
22 the House by a standing committee or a special committee, for
23 Third Reading and passage, or for consideration of joint action
24 motions and conference committee reports are automatically
25 re-referred to the Rules Committee unless: (i) the deadline has

1 been suspended or revised by the Speaker, with re-referral to
2 the Rules Committee to occur if the bill has not been reported
3 to the House in accordance with a revised deadline; or (ii) the
4 Rules Committee has issued a written exception to the Clerk
5 with respect to a particular bill before the reporting
6 deadline, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance
7 with the written exception.

8 (b) All legislative measures pending before the House or
9 any of its committees are automatically re-referred to the
10 Rules Committee on the 31st consecutive day that the House has
11 not convened for session unless: (i) any deadline applicable to
12 the bill or resolution that has been designated by the Speaker
13 under Rule 9 exceeds 31 days, with re-referral to occur, if at
14 all, in accordance with that deadline; (ii) this Rule is
15 suspended under Rule 67; or (iii) the Rules Committee, by the
16 affirmative vote of a majority appointed, issues a written
17 exception to the Clerk before that 31st day.

18 (House Rule 20)

19 20. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to the
20 House, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
21 committees.

22 (House Rule 21)

23 21. Notice.

24 (a) Except as provided in Rule 18 or unless this Rule is

1 suspended under Rule 67, no standing committee or special
2 committee may consider or conduct a hearing with respect to a
3 subject matter or a legislative measure absent notice first
4 being given as follows:

5 (1) The Chairperson of the committee, or the
6 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or
7 special committee, shall, no later than 6 days before any
8 proposed hearing, post a notice on the House bulletin board
9 identifying each subject matter and each legislative
10 measure, other than a committee amendment upon initial
11 consideration under Rule 40, that may be considered during
12 that hearing. The notice shall contain the day, hour, and
13 place of the hearing. Legislative measures and subject
14 matters posted for hearing as provided in this item (1) may
15 also be considered at any committee hearing re-convened
16 following a recess of the committee for which notice was
17 posted, but only if the House has met or was scheduled to
18 meet in regular, veto, or special session on each calendar
19 day from the time of the original committee hearing to the
20 re-convened committee hearing.

21 (2) Meetings of the Rules Committee may be called under
22 Rule 15; meetings of the standing committees and special
23 committees to consider floor amendments, joint action
24 motions for final consideration, conference committee
25 reports, and motions to table committee amendments may be
26 called under Rule 18.

1 (3) The Chairperson, or Co-Chairperson from the
2 majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall,
3 in advance of a committee hearing, notify all Principal
4 Sponsors of legislative measures posted for that hearing of
5 the date, time, and place of hearing. When practical, the
6 Clerk shall include a notice of all scheduled hearings,
7 together with all posted bills and resolutions, in the
8 Daily Calendar of the House. Regardless of whether a
9 particular legislative measure or subject matter has been
10 posted for hearing, it is in order for a committee during
11 any of its meetings to refer a subject matter or
12 legislative measure pending before it to a subcommittee of
13 that committee.

14 (b) Other than the Rules Committee, no committee may meet
15 during any session of the House, and no commission created by
16 Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during
17 any session of the House.

18 (c) Regardless of whether notice has been previously given,
19 it is always in order for a committee to table any legislative
20 measure pending before it when the Principal Sponsor so
21 requests, subject to Rule 60.

22 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
23 of 71 members elected, subject to Rule 25.

24 (House Rule 22)

25 22. Committee Procedure.

1 (a) A committee may consider any legislative measure
2 referred to it, except as provided in subsection (b), and may
3 make with respect to that legislative measure one of the
4 following reports to the House or to the parent committee, as
5 appropriate:

6 (1) that the bill "do pass";

7 (2) that the bill "do not pass";

8 (3) that the bill "do pass as amended";

9 (4) that the bill "do not pass as amended";

10 (5) that the resolution "be adopted";

11 (6) that the resolution "be not adopted";

12 (7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";

13 (8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";

14 (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion,
15 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
16 amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be adopted";

17 (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion,
18 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
19 amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be not adopted";

20 (11) "without recommendation"; or

21 (12) "tabled".

22 Any of the foregoing reports may be made only upon the
23 concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All legislative
24 measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended", "be
25 adopted", or "be adopted as amended" are favorably reported to
26 the House. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, any

1 legislative measure referred or re-referred to a committee and
2 not reported under this Rule shall remain in that committee.

3 (b) No bill or committee amendment that provides for an
4 appropriation of money from the State Treasury may be
5 considered by an Appropriations Committee unless the bill or
6 committee amendment is limited to appropriations to a single
7 department, office, or institution; this provision does not
8 apply to floor amendments, joint action motions, or conference
9 committee reports.

10 No bill that provides for an appropriation of money from
11 the State Treasury may be considered for passage by the House
12 unless it has first been favorably reported by an
13 Appropriations Committee or:

14 (1) the bill was discharged from an Appropriations
15 Committee under Rule 58;

16 (2) the bill was exempted from this requirement by a
17 majority of those appointed to the Rules Committee; or

18 (3) this Rule was suspended under Rule 67.

19 (c) The Chairperson of each committee, or Co-Chairperson
20 from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee,
21 shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record in which there shall
22 be entered:

23 (1) The time and place of each meeting of the
24 committee.

25 (2) The attendance of committee members at each
26 meeting.

1 (3) The votes cast by the committee members on all
2 legislative measures acted on by the committee.

3 (4) The "Record of Committee Witness" forms executed by
4 each person appearing or registering in each committee
5 meeting, which shall include identification of the
6 witness, the person, group, or firm represented by
7 appearance and the capacity in which the representation is
8 made (if the person is representing someone other than
9 himself or herself), his or her position on the legislation
10 under consideration, and the nature of his or her desired
11 testimony.

12 (5) A tape recording of the proceedings.

13 (6) Such additional information as may be requested by
14 the Clerk.

15 (d) The committee Chairperson, or the Co-Chairperson from
16 the majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall
17 file with the Clerk, along with every legislative measure
18 reported upon, a written report containing such information as
19 required by the Clerk. The Clerk may adopt forms, policies, and
20 procedures with respect to the preparation, filing, and
21 maintenance of the reports.

22 (e) When a committee fails to report a legislative measure
23 pending before it to the House, or when a committee fails to
24 hold a public hearing on a legislative measure pending before
25 it, the exclusive means to bring that legislative measure
26 directly before the House for its consideration is as provided

1 in Rule 18 or Rule 58.

2 (f) No legislative measure may be called for a vote in a
3 standing committee or special committee in the absence of the
4 Principal Sponsor. The committee Chairperson, the committee
5 Minority Spokesperson, or a chief co-sponsor may present a bill
6 or resolution in committee with the approval of the Principal
7 Sponsor when the committee consents. In the case of standing or
8 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
9 political parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson
10 from the majority caucus, and the "Minority Spokesperson" means
11 the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus. This subsection
12 may not be suspended.

13 (g) Motions for committee approval of bills and resolutions
14 are renewable, provided that no bill or resolution may be voted
15 on more than twice in any committee on motions to report the
16 bill or resolution favorably, or to reconsider the vote by
17 which the committee adopted a motion to report the bill or
18 resolution unfavorably. A bill or resolution having failed to
19 receive a favorable recommendation after 2 such record votes
20 shall be automatically reported with the appropriate
21 unfavorable recommendation.

22 (h) A bill or resolution shall be given short debate status
23 by report of the committee if the bill or resolution was
24 favorably reported by a three-fifths vote of the members
25 present and voting, including those voting "present". Bills and
26 resolutions receiving favorable reports may be placed upon the

1 Consent Calendar as provided in Rule 42.

2 (i) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
3 of 71 members elected.

4 (House Rule 23)

5 23. Witnesses, Oaths, and Subpoenae.

6 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths and may
7 compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony as
8 a witness before the standing committee and produce papers,
9 documents, and other materials relating to a legislative
10 measure pending before the standing committee.

11 (b) Special committees may administer oaths and may compel,
12 by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the
13 special committee and produce papers, documents, and other
14 materials relating to the subject matter for which the special
15 committee was created or relating to a legislative measure
16 pending before the special committee.

17 (c) A Committee of the Whole may administer oaths and may
18 compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony
19 before the committee of the whole and produce papers,
20 documents, and other materials relating to the subject matter
21 for which the committee of the whole was created or relating to
22 a legislative measure pending before the committee of the
23 whole.

24 (d) Oaths may be administered under this Rule by the
25 Presiding Officer or by the Chairperson of a committee or any

1 person sitting in his or her stead.

2 (e) Subpoenae issued under this Rule must be issued and
3 signed by the Chairperson of the committee and must comply with
4 Rule 4(c)(9).

5 (f) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons
6 from different political parties, the term "Chairperson" for
7 purposes of this Rule means the Co-Chairperson from the
8 majority caucus.

9 (g) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
10 of 71 members elected.

11 (House Rule 24)

12 24. Committee Reports.

13 (a) All bills favorably reported to the House from a
14 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
15 discharged, shall be reported to the House and shall be placed
16 on the order of Second Reading and assigned standard debate
17 status, subject to Rule 52. Bills reported to the House from
18 committee "do not pass", "do not pass as amended", "without
19 recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.

20 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
21 action, conference committee reports, and motions to table
22 committee amendments favorably reported from a standing
23 committee or special committee shall be referred to the House
24 and eligible for consideration when the House is on an
25 appropriate order of business. Amendments to bills that are not

1 on the order of Second Reading are out of order. All floor
2 amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference
3 committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments
4 that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted",
5 "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.
6 When the Rules Committee refers a floor amendment, joint action
7 motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion
8 to table a committee amendment to a standing committee or a
9 special committee that thereafter favorably reports that
10 legislative measure to the House, the legislative measure shall
11 be referred to the House, assigned standard debate status
12 subject to Rule 52 (except floor amendments, which shall be
13 assigned amendment debate status), and eligible for
14 consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of
15 business.

16 (c) All resolutions favorably reported to the House from
17 the Rules Committee, a standing committee, or a special
18 committee, or with respect to which the committee has been
19 discharged, shall be referred to the House and placed on the
20 order of Resolutions and assigned standard debate status,
21 subject to Rule 52. All resolutions that are reported to the
22 House from committee "be not adopted", "be not adopted as
23 amended", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on
24 the table. Floor amendments to resolutions are subject to the
25 same procedure applicable to floor amendments to bills.

1 (House Rule 25)

2 25. Suspension of Posting Requirements.

3 (a) A motion to suspend the posting requirements of Rule 21
4 must be in writing, specifying the committee and the bills or
5 resolutions to which the motion applies, be carried on the
6 calendar before it may be taken up by the House, and adopted by
7 the affirmative vote of 60 members elected. The calendar
8 requirements of this Rule may be suspended only by unanimous
9 consent. The requirement that the motion be in writing may not
10 be suspended.

11 (b) Except for those provisions that may not be suspended
12 or that require unanimous consent, this Rule may be suspended
13 only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

14 (House Rule 26)

15 26. Rights of the Public.

16 (a) If a bill or resolution has been properly set for
17 hearing and witnesses are present and wish to testify, the
18 committee shall hear the witnesses at the scheduled time and
19 place, subject to Rule 10(c).

20 (b) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee
21 hearing of a bill or resolution shall be given a reasonable
22 opportunity to do so, orally or in writing. The Chairperson may
23 set time limits for presentation of oral testimony. No
24 testimony in writing is required of any witness, but any
25 witness may submit a statement in writing for the committee

1 record. All persons offering testimony shall complete a "Record
2 of Committee Witness" form and submit it to the committee clerk
3 before testifying. In the case of standing or special
4 committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political
5 parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the
6 majority caucus.

7 (c) A motion to foreclose further oral testimony by
8 witnesses on a matter before a committee may be adopted only by
9 a three-fifths majority of those voting on the motion. No such
10 motion is in order until both proponents and opponents
11 requesting to be heard have been given a fair and substantial
12 opportunity to express their positions. No one shall be
13 prohibited from filing for the record "Record of Committee
14 Witness" forms or written statements while the matter is before
15 the committee.

16 (d) Meetings of committees and subcommittees shall be open
17 to the public. Committee meetings of the House may be closed to
18 the public if two-thirds of the members elected to the House
19 determine, by a record vote, that the public interest so
20 requires.

21 (e) This Rule cannot be suspended retroactively.

22 (House Rule 27)

23 27. Smoking. Smoking is prohibited at any official
24 committee hearing, and no committee member, staff member, or
25 member of the public is permitted to smoke in the room in which

1 the hearing is being held.

2 ARTICLE III

3 CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

4 (House Rule 28)

5 28. Sessions of the House.

6 (a) The House is in session whenever it convenes in
7 perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, special
8 session, or joint session with the Senate. Members are entitled
9 to per diem expense reimbursements authorized by law only on
10 those regular, veto, special session, and joint session days
11 that they are in attendance at the House. Attendance by members
12 is not required or recorded on perfunctory session days.

13 (b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with
14 notice by the Speaker under Rule 9. Special session days shall
15 be scheduled in accordance with the Constitution and laws of
16 Illinois.

17 (c) The Speaker may schedule perfunctory session days
18 during which the Clerk may read into the House record any
19 legislative measure. Committees may meet and may consider and
20 act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session day,
21 and the Clerk may receive and read committee reports into the
22 House record during a perfunctory day. Except for automatic
23 referral under these Rules, no further action may be taken by

1 the House with respect to a legislative measure during a
2 perfunctory session day.

3 (House Rule 29)

4 29. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the
5 Speaker or Presiding Officer or as provided in Rule 1, the
6 House shall regularly convene at 12:30 p.m. on the first day of
7 each week that the House convenes in regular, veto, or special
8 session and shall convene at noon on all other days.

9 (House Rule 30)

10 30. Access to the House Floor.

11 (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, only the
12 following persons shall be admitted to the House while it is in
13 session: members and officers of the General Assembly; elected
14 officers of the executive branch; justices of the Supreme
15 Court; the designated aide to the Governor, except as limited
16 by the Speaker; the parliamentarian; majority staff members and
17 minority staff members, except as limited by the Speaker or
18 Presiding Officer; former members, except as limited by the
19 Speaker or prohibited under subsection (d); and employees of
20 the Legislative Reference Bureau, except as limited by the
21 Speaker. Representatives of the press, while the House is in
22 session, may have access to the galleries and places allotted
23 to them by the Speaker. No person is entitled to the floor
24 unless appropriately attired. Only members of the General

1 Assembly may use telephones at the members' desks. Smoking is
2 prohibited on the floor of the House and in the House
3 galleries.

4 (b) On days during which the House is in session, the
5 Doorkeeper shall clear the floor of all persons not entitled to
6 access to the floor 15 minutes before the convening time, and
7 the Doorkeeper shall enforce all other provisions of this Rule.

8 (c) The Speaker may authorize the admission to the floor of
9 any other person, except as prohibited under subsection (d).

10 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in
11 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if
12 required to be registered as a lobbyist, shall be allowed
13 access to the floor of the House at any time during the
14 session.

15 (e) When he or she deems it necessary for the preservation
16 of order, the Presiding Officer may by order remove any person
17 from the floor of the House. A Representative may be removed
18 from the floor only under Article XI or XII of these Rules.

19 (House Rule 31)

20 31. Standing Order of Business. Unless otherwise
21 determined by the Presiding Officer, the standing daily order
22 of business of the House is as follows:

23 (1) Call to Order, Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance,
24 and Roll Call.

25 (2) Approval of the Journal.

- 1 (3) Reading of House Bills a first time.
- 2 (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the
- 3 Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.
- 4 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
- 5 Messages.
- 6 (6) Introduction of House Bills.
- 7 (7) Messages from the Senate, not including reading
- 8 Senate Bills a first time.
- 9 (8) Reading of House Bills a second time.
- 10 (9) Reading of House Bills a third time.
- 11 (10) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.
- 12 (11) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.
- 13 (12) Reading of Senate Bills a first time.
- 14 (13) House Bills on the Order of Concurrence.
- 15 (14) Senate Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.
- 16 (15) Conference Committee Reports.
- 17 (16) Motions in Writing.
- 18 (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- 19 (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.
- 20 (19) Consideration of Resolutions.
- 21 (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.
- 22 (21) Motions to Take from the Table.
- 23 (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.
- 24 (23) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed
- 25 Consideration.

1 (House Rule 32)

2 32. Quorum.

3 (a) A majority of those elected constitutes a quorum of the
4 House, and a majority of those appointed constitutes a quorum
5 of a committee, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to
6 day, or recess for less than one day, and compel the attendance
7 of absent members. The attendance of absent members may also be
8 compelled by order of the Speaker.

9 (b) The question of the presence of a quorum in any
10 committee may not be raised on consideration of a legislative
11 measure by the House unless the same question was previously
12 raised before the committee with respect to that legislative
13 measure.

14 (c) Any member not answering the quorum roll call of the
15 House on any session day who is in attendance and wishes to be
16 added to that quorum roll call must file a request to be shown
17 present on the quorum roll call with the Clerk. The request
18 must be in writing and filed in person by the member on the
19 same calendar day the quorum roll call was taken.

20 (House Rule 33)

21 33. Approval of the Journal. The Speaker or his or her
22 designee shall periodically examine and report to the House any
23 corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal
24 before it is approved. If those corrections are approved by the
25 House, they shall be made by the Clerk.

1 (House Rule 34)

2 34. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the House shall be
3 open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the
4 House may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members
5 elected determine, by a record vote, that the public interest
6 so requires.

7 (House Rule 35)

8 35. Length of Adjournment. The House, without the consent
9 of the Senate, shall not adjourn for more than 3 days or to a
10 place other than where the 2 chambers of the General Assembly
11 are sitting. The House is in session on any day in which it
12 convenes in perfunctory session, regular session, veto
13 session, special session, or joint session with the Senate.

14 (House Rule 36)

15 36. Transcript of the House. Nothing contained in the
16 official transcript of the House shall be changed or expunged
17 except by written request of a Representative to the Clerk and
18 Speaker, and that request may be approved only by the record
19 vote of 71 members elected.

20

ARTICLE IV

21

BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

1 (House Rule 37)

2 37. Bills.

3 (a) A bill may be introduced in the House by sponsorship of
4 one or more members of the House, whose names shall be on the
5 reproduced copies of the bills, in the House Journal, and in
6 the Legislative Digest. The Principal Sponsor shall be the
7 first name to appear on the bill and may be joined by no more
8 than 4 chief co-sponsors with the approval of the Principal
9 Sponsor; other co-sponsors shall be separated from the
10 Principal Sponsor and any chief co-sponsors by a comma. The
11 Principal Sponsor may change the sponsorship of a bill to that
12 of one or more other Representatives, or to that of the
13 standing committee or special committee to which the bill was
14 referred or from which the bill was reported. Such change may
15 be made at any time the bill is pending before the House or any
16 of its committees by filing a notice with the Clerk, provided
17 that the addition of any member as a Principal Sponsor, chief
18 co-sponsor, or co-sponsor must be with that member's consent.
19 This subsection may not be suspended.

20 (b) The Principal Sponsor of a bill controls that bill. A
21 committee-sponsored bill is controlled by the Chairperson, or
22 if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson
23 from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is
24 deemed the Principal Sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may
25 not have individual co-sponsors.

1 (c) The Senate sponsor of a bill originating in the Senate
2 may request substitute House sponsorship of that bill by filing
3 a notice with the Clerk; such a notice is automatically
4 referred to the Rules Committee and deemed adopted if approved
5 by the Rules Committee. If disapproved by the Rules Committee,
6 the notice shall lie on the table. If the Rules Committee fails
7 to act on a notice, that notice may be discharged by unanimous
8 consent.

9 (d) All bills introduced in the House shall be read by
10 title a first time, ordered reproduced, and automatically
11 referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18.
12 After a Senate Bill is received and a House member has
13 submitted notification to the Clerk of sponsorship of that
14 bill, it shall be read by title, ordered reproduced, and
15 automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance
16 with Rule 18.

17 (e) All bills introduced into the House shall be
18 accompanied by 6 copies. Any bill that amends a statute shall
19 indicate the particular changes in the following manner:

20 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

21 (2) All matter that is to be omitted or superseded
22 shall be shown crossed with a line.

23 (f) No bill shall be passed by the House except on a record
24 vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. A bill
25 that has lost on third reading and has not been reconsidered
26 may not thereafter be revived. If a motion for the adoption of

1 a first conference committee report fails and the motion is not
2 reconsidered, then a second conference committee may be
3 appointed as provided in Rule 76(c). If a motion for the
4 adoption of a second conference committee report fails and is
5 not reconsidered, then the bill may not thereafter be revived.

6 (House Rule 38)

7 38. Reading and Reproduction of Bills. Every bill shall be
8 read by title on 3 different days before passage by the House,
9 and the bill and all amendments adopted to it shall be
10 reproduced, under Rule 39, before the vote is taken on its
11 final passage.

12 (House Rule 39)

13 39. Reproduction and Distribution. The Clerk shall, as soon
14 as any bill is reproduced, cause the bill to be placed upon the
15 desks of the members. Reproduction and distribution may be done
16 electronically, or the Clerk may establish a method that any
17 member may use to secure a copy of any bill.

18 (House Rule 40)

19 40. Amendments.

20 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing
21 committee or special committee when the bill is before that
22 committee. An amendment to a bill may be adopted by the House
23 when a bill is on the order of Second Reading if: (i) the Rules

1 Committee has referred the floor amendment to the House for
2 consideration under Rule 18; or (ii) a standing committee or
3 special committee has referred the floor amendment to the
4 House. All amendments must be in writing. All committee
5 amendments that have been timely filed, as determined by the
6 Chairperson, shall be considered by the committee or a
7 subcommittee of that committee prior to consideration by the
8 committee of the bill to which the amendment relates. All
9 amendments not adopted to a bill and that are still pending in
10 a committee or before the House upon the passage or defeat of a
11 bill on Third Reading are automatically tabled.

12 (b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee
13 amendments may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a
14 member of the committee while the affected bill is before that
15 committee, and shall be adopted by a majority of those
16 appointed. Floor amendments may be offered for adoption only by
17 a Representative while the bill is on the order of Second
18 Reading, subject to Rule 18, and shall be adopted by a majority
19 vote of the House. The sponsor of a committee or floor
20 amendment may change the sponsorship of the amendment to that
21 of another member, with that other member's consent. Such
22 change may be made at any time the amendment is pending before
23 the House or any of its committees by filing notice with the
24 Clerk. A committee amendment may be the subject of a motion to
25 "do adopt" or "do not adopt". A committee amendment may be
26 adopted only by a successful motion to "do adopt". The

1 Chairperson of a committee may refer any committee amendment to
2 a subcommittee of that committee.

3 (c) Committee amendments shall be filed with the
4 Chairperson of the committee, and are in order only when
5 sufficient copies have been filed to provide each member of the
6 committee with a copy (which may be done in the same manner as
7 distribution of bills under Rule 39) and 6 additional copies
8 for the Chairperson. Floor amendments shall be filed with the
9 Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or
10 Third Reading, and are in order only when 6 copies have been
11 filed.

12 (d) The Clerk shall have reproduced all adopted committee
13 amendments that come before the House. The Clerk shall also
14 have reproduced all floor amendments referred to the House by a
15 committee. No floor amendment may be adopted by the House
16 unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members' desks
17 in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

18 (e) No floor amendment is in order unless it has been first
19 referred to the House for consideration by the Rules Committee
20 under Rule 18, or by a standing committee or special committee.
21 A floor amendment may be referred to the House for
22 consideration, or to a standing or special committee, only
23 while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or Third
24 Reading.

25 (f) Amendments that propose to alter any existing law shall
26 conform to the requirements of Rule 37(e).

1 (g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the
2 committee amendments are deemed adopted by the committee action
3 and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks (which
4 may be done in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule
5 39) before the bill may be read a second time.

6 (h) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons
7 from different political parties, the "Chairperson" for the
8 purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson from the majority
9 caucus.

10 (House Rule 41)

11 41. Note Requests; Quick Takes.

12 (a) The House shall comply with all Illinois laws requiring
13 fiscal or other notes. The notes shall be filed with the Clerk,
14 who shall affix each note with a time stamp endorsing the date
15 and time received, and attached to the original of the bill and
16 available for inspection by the members. As soon as practical,
17 the Clerk shall provide a copy of the note to the Legislative
18 Reference Bureau, which shall provide an informative summary of
19 the note in subsequent issues of the Legislative Digest.

20 (b) No bill authorizing or directing the conveyance by the
21 State of any particular interest in real estate to any
22 individual or entity other than a governmental unit or agency
23 may be voted upon in committee or upon Second Reading unless a
24 certified appraisal of the value of the interest has been
25 filed. The appraisal shall be filed with the Clerk of the

1 House, and shall be part of the permanent record for that bill.

2 (c) No bill authorizing the State or a unit of local
3 government to acquire property by eminent domain using
4 "quick-take" powers under Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil
5 Procedure may be voted upon in committee or on Second Reading
6 unless the State or the unit of local government, as
7 applicable, has complied with all of the following procedures:

8 (1) The State or the unit of local government must
9 notify each owner of an interest in the property, by
10 certified mail, of the intention of the State or the unit
11 of local government to request approval of legislation by
12 the General Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of
13 local government to acquire the property by eminent domain
14 using "quick-take" powers under Section 7-103 of the Code
15 of Civil Procedure.

16 (2) The State or the unit of local government must
17 cause notice of its intention to request authorization to
18 acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take"
19 powers to be published in a newspaper of general
20 circulation in the territory sought to be acquired by the
21 State or the unit of local government.

22 (3) Following the notices required under paragraphs
23 (1) and (2), the State or the unit of local government must
24 hold at least one public hearing, at the place where the
25 unit of local government normally holds its business
26 meetings (or, in the case of property sought to be acquired

1 by the State: (i) at a location in the county in which the
2 property sought to be acquired by the State is located, or
3 (ii) if the property is located in Cook County, at a
4 location in the township in which the property is located,
5 or (iii) if the property is located in 2 adjacent counties
6 other than Cook County or in 2 adjacent townships in Cook
7 County, at a location in the county or in the township in
8 Cook County in which the majority of the property is
9 located, or (iv) if the property is located in Cook County
10 and an adjacent county, at a location in the other county
11 or in the township in Cook County in which the majority of
12 the property is located), on the question of the
13 acquisition of the property by the State or the unit of
14 local government by eminent domain using "quick-take"
15 powers.

16 (4) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a
17 unit of local government, following the public hearing or
18 hearings held under paragraph (3), the unit of local
19 government must adopt, by recorded vote, a resolution to
20 request approval of legislation by the General Assembly
21 authorizing the unit of local government to acquire the
22 property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under
23 Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The
24 resolution must include a statement of the time period
25 within which the unit of local government requests
26 authority to exercise "quick-take" powers, which may not

1 exceed one year.

2 (5) Following the public hearing or hearings held under
3 paragraph (3), the head of the appropriate State office,
4 department, or agency or the chief elected official of the
5 unit of local government, as applicable, must submit to the
6 Chairperson and Minority Spokesperson of the House
7 Executive Committee a sworn, notarized affidavit that
8 contains, or has attached as an incorporated exhibit, all
9 of the following:

10 (A) The legal description of the property.

11 (B) The street address of the property.

12 (C) The name of each State Senator and State
13 Representative who represents the territory that is
14 the subject of the proposed taking.

15 (D) The date or dates on which the State or the
16 unit of local government contacted each such State
17 Senator and State Representative concerning the
18 intention of the State or the unit of local government
19 to request approval of legislation by the General
20 Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of local
21 government to acquire the property by eminent domain
22 using "quick-take" powers.

23 (E) The current name, address, and telephone
24 number of each owner of an interest in the property.

25 (F) A summary of all negotiations between the State
26 or the unit of local government and the owner or owners

1 of the property concerning the sale of the property to
2 the State or the unit of local government.

3 (G) A statement of the date and location of each
4 public hearing held under paragraph (3).

5 (H) A statement of the public purpose for which the
6 State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire
7 the property.

8 (I) The certification of the head of the
9 appropriate State office, department, or agency or the
10 chief elected official of the unit of local government,
11 as applicable, that (i) the property is located within
12 the territory under the jurisdiction of the State or
13 the unit of local government and (ii) the State or the
14 unit of local government seeks to acquire the property
15 for a public purpose.

16 (J) A map of the area in which the property to be
17 acquired is located, showing the location of the
18 property.

19 (K) Photographs of the property.

20 (L) An appraisal of the property by a real estate
21 appraiser who is certified or licensed under the Real
22 Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.

23 (M) In the case of property sought to be acquired
24 by a unit of local government, a copy of the resolution
25 adopted by the unit of local government under paragraph
26 (4).

1 (N) Documentation of the public purpose for which
2 the State or the unit of local government seeks to
3 acquire the property.

4 (O) A copy of each notice sent to an owner of an
5 interest in the property under paragraph (1).

6 A request for quick-take authority shall not be considered
7 by a House committee fewer than 30 days after the date of the
8 notice to each property owner as required by paragraph (1).

9 Every affidavit submitted by the State or a unit of local
10 government pursuant to this Rule 41(c), together with all
11 documents and other items submitted with the affidavit, must be
12 made available to any person upon request for inspection and
13 copying.

14 (House Rule 42)

15 42. Consent Calendar.

16 (a) The Clerk shall include a Consent Calendar on the daily
17 calendar and designate it as a separate calendar. The Consent
18 Calendar shall contain 3 orders of business: Consent Calendar -
19 Second Reading, Consent Calendar - Third Reading, and Consent
20 Calendar - Resolutions. Within each order of business, bills or
21 resolutions shall be listed in separate groups according to the
22 number of required days each has been on that order of business
23 on the Consent Calendar. No more than 80 bills and resolutions
24 shall be listed in each group. All bills or resolutions to
25 which amendments have been adopted shall be so designated.

1 (b) No debate is in order regarding any item on the Consent
2 Calendar. The Presiding Officer, however, shall allow a
3 reasonable time for questions from the floor and answers to
4 those questions. No amendment from the floor is in order
5 regarding any bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

6 (c) A bill on the Consent Calendar shall stand for 2
7 legislative days on the order of Consent Calendar - Second
8 Reading, and for at least 2 legislative days on the order of
9 Consent Calendar - Third Reading, before a vote on the final
10 passage may be taken. Resolutions on the Consent Calendar shall
11 stand for at least 4 legislative days before a vote on adoption
12 may be taken. One record vote on final passage shall be taken
13 on those bills called for final passage. Immediately before a
14 vote on the bills on the Consent Calendar, the Presiding
15 Officer shall call to the attention of the members the fact
16 that the next legislative action will be the vote on the
17 Consent Calendar.

18 (d) A bill or resolution may be placed on the Consent
19 Calendar by report of a standing committee upon a motion
20 adopted by a unanimous vote of the members present. For
21 purposes of this subsection (d), a unanimous vote on the motion
22 is a vote with no member voting nay.

23 (e) No bill regarding revenue or appropriations may be
24 placed on the Consent Calendar. No resolution requiring more
25 than 60 affirmative votes for adoption and no bill requiring
26 more than 60 affirmative votes for passage by the House may be

1 placed on the Consent Calendar.

2 (f) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall each appoint
3 members who may challenge the presence of any bill or
4 resolution on the Consent Calendar. Before a vote on final
5 passage of any item on the Consent Calendar, an item shall be
6 removed from the Consent Calendar if (i) 4 or more members,
7 (ii) the Principal Sponsor of the bill or resolution, or (iii)
8 one or more of the appointed challengers file with the Clerk
9 written objections to the presence of the bill or resolution on
10 the Consent Calendar. Any bill or resolution so removed may not
11 be placed thereafter on the Consent Calendar during that
12 session of the General Assembly, unless the member or members
13 who objected to the presence of the bill or resolution on the
14 Consent Calendar consent in writing to restoration of the bill
15 or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

16 Any bill removed from the Consent Calendar shall stand on
17 the order of Second Reading with short debate status, subject
18 to Rule 52, and any resolution so removed shall stand on the
19 order of Resolutions with short debate status, subject to Rule
20 52.

21 (House Rule 43)

22 43. Changing Order of Business.

23 (a) Any order of business may be changed at any time by the
24 Speaker or Presiding Officer.

25 (b) Any order of business may be changed at any time upon

1 the motion of any member, supported by 5 additional members, if
2 the motion is adopted by an affirmative vote of 71 members
3 elected.

4 (c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
5 of 71 members elected.

6 (House Rule 44)

7 44. Special Orders; Rules Committee.

8 (a) A special order of business may be set by the Rules
9 Committee or by the Speaker. The Principal Sponsor of a bill or
10 resolution must consent to the placement of the bill or
11 resolution on a special order. A special order shall fix the
12 day to which it applies and the matters to be included. The
13 Speaker, or the Rules Committee by a vote of a majority of the
14 members appointed, may establish time limits for a special
15 order and may establish limitations on debate during a special
16 order (notwithstanding Rule 52), in which event the allotted
17 time shall be fairly divided between proponents and opponents
18 of the legislation to be considered. A special order of
19 business takes the place of the standing order for such time as
20 may be necessary for its completion. Only matters that may
21 otherwise properly be before the House may be included in a
22 special order.

23 (b) A special order shall appear on the Daily Calendar for
24 3 legislative days. This subsection (b) may be suspended only
25 by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

1 (c) A special order may be suspended, amended, or modified
2 by motion adopted by an affirmative vote of 60 members. A
3 special order shall be suspended by a written objection signed
4 by 3 members of the Rules Committee and filed during the first
5 legislative day on which the special order appears on the
6 calendar.

7 ARTICLE V
8 RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

9 (House Rule 45)

10 45. Resolutions.

11 (a) A resolution may be introduced in the House by
12 sponsorship of one or more members of the House, and the names
13 of all sponsors shall be included in the House Journal and in
14 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be
15 accompanied by 6 copies. Consideration of resolutions shall be
16 governed by Rule 16 and Rule 66.

17 (b) The Principal Sponsor of a resolution controls that
18 resolution. The Principal Sponsor of a resolution, or the
19 sponsor of an amendment to a resolution, may change the
20 sponsorship of the resolution or amendment, as applicable, to
21 that of another member, with that other member's consent, by
22 filing notice with the Clerk. A standing committee-sponsored
23 resolution is controlled by the Chairperson of the committee,

1 who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal
2 Sponsor. A special committee-sponsored resolution is
3 controlled by the Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons have been
4 appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who
5 for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor.
6 Committee-sponsored resolutions may not have individual
7 co-sponsors.

8 (c) Any resolution calling for the expenditure of State
9 funds may be adopted only by a record vote of a majority of
10 those elected.

11 (House Rule 46)

12 46. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
13 introduced in the House proposing amendments to the Illinois
14 Constitution shall be reproduced and distributed in the same
15 manner in which bills are reproduced and distributed under Rule
16 39. Every such resolution that originated in the Senate and is
17 presented to the House shall be ordered reproduced and
18 distributed in like manner. No such resolution shall pass
19 unless read in full in its final form on 3 different days.
20 Amendments are in order only on First Reading and Second
21 Reading. Final passage requires the affirmative vote of 71
22 members elected. No resolution proposing a change in the
23 Constitution of the State of Illinois may be considered for
24 passage after the last day preceding the day marking the
25 beginning of the last 6 months before the general election

1 occurring during the term of this General Assembly, and all
2 such resolutions still pending shall be tabled at the end of
3 business on that day.

4 (House Rule 47)

5 47. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
6 Conventions.

7 (a) The affirmative vote of 71 of the members elected is
8 required to adopt any resolution:

9 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal
10 constitutional convention;

11 (2) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution
12 of the United States; or

13 (3) calling a State convention to ratify a proposed
14 amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

15 (b) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
16 of 71 members elected.

17 (House Rule 48)

18 48. Certificates of Recognition. Any member may sponsor a
19 certificate of recognition to be signed by the Speaker and
20 attested by the Clerk to recognize any person, organization, or
21 event worthy of public commendation. The form of the
22 Certificate of Recognition shall be determined by the Clerk
23 with the approval of the Speaker.

1 ARTICLE VI

2 PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

3 (House Rule 49)

4 49. Voting. The Presiding Officer shall put all questions
5 distinctly, as follows: "All those in favor vote AYE, and those
6 opposed vote NAY." No member may vote on any question before
7 the House unless on the floor before the vote is announced. No
8 member of a committee may vote except in person at the time of
9 the call of the committee vote. Any vote of the House shall be
10 by record vote whenever 5 Representatives shall so request or
11 whenever the Presiding Officer shall so order.

12 (House Rule 50)

13 50. Announcing a Record Vote. When a record vote is
14 requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and
15 then announce to the House: "The voting is open." While the
16 vote is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state: "Have
17 all voted who wish?" The voting is closed when the Presiding
18 Officer announces: "Take the Record." The Presiding Officer,
19 unless an intervening motion to postpone consideration by the
20 Principal Sponsor is made, shall then announce the results of
21 the record vote. After the record is taken, no member may vote,
22 change his or her vote, or remove his or her vote as recorded;
23 except that when a record vote is taken on more than one

1 legislative measure at the same time, each member has the right
2 to have his or her votes recorded separately for each of those
3 legislative measures by filing a signed document with the Clerk
4 on the same legislative day.

5 (House Rule 51)

6 51. Decorum.

7 (a) When any member is about to speak to the House, he or
8 she shall rise and address the Presiding Officer as "Speaker".
9 The Presiding Officer, upon recognizing the member, shall
10 address him or her by name, and thereupon the engineer in
11 charge of operating the microphones in the House shall give the
12 use of the microphone to the member who has been so recognized.
13 The member in speaking shall confine himself or herself to the
14 subject matter under discussion and avoid personalities.

15 (b) Questions affecting the rights, reputation, and
16 conduct of members of the House in their representative
17 capacity are questions of personal privilege. A matter of
18 personal explanation does not constitute a question of personal
19 privilege.

20 (c) If 2 or more members rise at once, the Presiding
21 Officer shall name the member who is to speak first.

22 (d) No person shall give any signs of approbation or
23 disapprobation while the House is in session.

24 (e) Recognition of guests by any member is prohibited,
25 except that the Speaker or Presiding Officer may recognize an

1 honored guest.

2 (f) While the Presiding Officer is putting a question, no
3 member shall leave or walk across the House Chamber. When a
4 member is addressing the House, no member or other person
5 entitled to the floor shall entertain private discourse or pass
6 between the member speaking and the Presiding Officer.

7 (g) In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, the
8 Speaker or Presiding Officer may order that the lobby, gallery,
9 or hallways adjoining the House Chamber be cleared.

10 (h) No literature may be distributed on the House floor.

11 (i) No member may be absent from a session of the House
12 unless he or she has leave or is sick or his or her absence is
13 unavoidable. The switch to the electrical roll call recording
14 equipment located on the desk of any member who has been
15 excused or is absent shall be locked by the Clerk and shall not
16 be unlocked until the member returns and files with the Clerk a
17 request to be shown as present on the quorum roll call as
18 provided in Rule 32(c).

19 (House Rule 52)

20 52. Debate.

21 (a) All legislative measures, except those legislative
22 measures that are not debatable as provided in these Rules, are
23 subject to a debate status as follows:

24 (1) Short Debate: Debate is limited to a 2-minute
25 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member

1 designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute
2 presentation by a member in response, and one minute for
3 the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other
4 members; provided that at the request of 7 members before
5 the close of debate, the debate status shall be opened to
6 standard debate;

7 (2) Standard Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute
8 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
9 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 2
10 additional proponents of the legislative measure and by 3
11 members in response to the legislative measure, and 3
12 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield
13 to other members;

14 (3) Extended Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute
15 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
16 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 4
17 proponents of the legislative measure and 5 members in
18 response, and 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close
19 debate, or yield to other members;

20 (4) Unlimited Debate: Debate shall consist of a
21 10-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
22 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each
23 proponent and member in response who seeks recognition, and
24 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or
25 yield to other members; or

26 (5) Amendment Debate: Debate on floor amendments

1 referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from
2 a committee, is limited to a 3-minute presentation by the
3 Principal Sponsor, or a member designated by the Principal
4 Sponsor, debate by one proponent, debate by each of 2
5 members in response, and 3 minutes for the Principal
6 Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members.

7 No debate is in order on bills or resolutions on the order
8 of First Reading or Second Reading, except for debate on floor
9 amendments as provided in this Rule.

10 (b) All legislative measures, except floor amendments,
11 referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a
12 committee, are automatically assigned standard debate status,
13 subject to subsection (c) of this Rule, except those assigned
14 to the Consent Calendar or short debate status by a standing
15 committee or a special committee. All floor amendments referred
16 to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee,
17 are automatically assigned amendment debate status, subject to
18 subsection (c) of this Rule.

19 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules to
20 the contrary, the debate status of any legislative measure may
21 be changed only (i) by the Speaker, as defined in item (27) of
22 Rule 102, by filing a notice with the Clerk, or (ii) by the
23 Rules Committee by motion approved by a majority of those
24 appointed. While a legislative measure is being considered by
25 the House, the debate status may also be changed by unanimous
26 consent. No legislative measure, however, may be placed on the

1 Consent Calendar under this Rule. No legislative measure,
2 except a floor amendment, may be assigned amendment debate
3 status under this Rule.

4 (d) The Speaker or Rules Committee, as the case may be,
5 shall notify the Clerk of any action to change the debate
6 status of any legislative measure. The Clerk shall cause that
7 information to be reflected on the Daily Calendar on subsequent
8 legislative days, provided the legislative measure is still
9 before the House.

10 (e) No member shall speak longer than 5 minutes at one time
11 or more than once on the same question except by leave of the
12 House. The Principal Sponsor of a measure or a member
13 designated by the Principal Sponsor, however, shall be allowed
14 to open the debate and to close the debate in accordance with
15 subsection (a) of this Rule. The provisions of this subsection
16 (e) are subject to and limited by subsections (a), (b), and (c)
17 of this Rule. A member may yield to another member the time
18 allotted for the member's debate.

19 (f) The Presiding Officer shall allocate the debate on each
20 legislative measure alternately, if possible, between
21 proponents and opponents of the legislative measure under
22 debate.

23 (g) This Rule may not be suspended.

24 (House Rule 53)

25 53. Written Statements.

1 (a) Any member may submit a written statement regarding any
2 bill, resolution, or floor amendment considered by the House,
3 by submitting that statement to the Clerk within one
4 legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after
5 the day on which the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to
6 which the comments relate was considered by the House. The
7 Clerk shall affix a time stamp to each statement indicating the
8 date on which the statement was submitted. Each statement shall
9 indicate the member or members on whose behalf the statement is
10 submitted, the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which it
11 applies, the names of any other members mentioned in the
12 statement, and the person who actually submits the statement to
13 the Clerk. Each member on whose behalf a statement is submitted
14 is under an obligation to ensure that all required information,
15 specifically including the names of any other members mentioned
16 in the statement, is indicated at the time a statement is
17 submitted. Each statement shall comply with standards as may be
18 established by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker. The
19 standards established by the Clerk, however, shall not relate
20 to the contents of the written statement. The Clerk shall
21 maintain statements that comply with this Rule and established
22 standards in files for each bill and resolution. A statement is
23 not considered filed until the Clerk has determined that it
24 complies with this Rule and established standards. The Clerk
25 shall notify the member or members on whose behalf a statement
26 was submitted if the statement is determined not to comply.

1 Statements filed under this Rule shall be considered part of
2 the transcript and made available to the public.

3 (b) If a statement mentions another member, the statement
4 shall not be considered filed until the member mentioned has an
5 opportunity to respond as a matter of personal privilege. The
6 Clerk shall notify each member who is identified at the time a
7 statement is submitted as being mentioned in the statement. The
8 member identified as mentioned in the statement shall have one
9 legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after
10 notification by the Clerk in which to file a written response
11 to the statement. The original statement and any responsive
12 statement shall both be considered filed at the close of
13 business on the final day on which a response may be filed. If,
14 however, a statement is submitted mentioning another member and
15 the name of the member mentioned is not indicated to the Clerk
16 at the time of submission, the statement shall be stricken at
17 the request of the member mentioned in the statement. The Clerk
18 shall notify each member on whose behalf the statement was
19 submitted that the statement has been stricken from the record.

20 (c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
21 of 71 members elected.

22 (House Rule 54)

23 54. Motions.

24 (a) The following are general rules for all motions:

25 (1) Every motion, except to adjourn, recess, or

1 postpone consideration, shall be reduced to writing if
2 ordered by the Presiding Officer. Unless otherwise
3 provided in these Rules, no second is required to any
4 motion presented to the House, or in any committee. The
5 Presiding Officer may refer any motion to the Rules
6 Committee.

7 (2) Before the House debates a motion, the Presiding
8 Officer shall state an oral motion and the Clerk shall read
9 aloud a written motion. Each motion, unless otherwise
10 provided in these Rules, is assigned standard debate
11 status, subject to Rule 52.

12 (3) After a motion is stated by the Presiding Officer
13 or read by the Clerk, it is deemed in the possession of the
14 House, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision
15 with consent of a majority of the members elected.

16 (4) If a motion is divisible, any member may call for a
17 division of the question.

18 (5) Any question taken under consideration may be
19 withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if
20 unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a
21 majority of the members elected.

22 (b) The Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
23 of 71 members elected.

24 (House Rule 55)

25 55. Precedence of Motions.

1 (a) When a question is under debate, no motion may be
2 entertained except:

3 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

4 (2) to adjourn;

5 (3) to question the presence of a quorum;

6 (4) to recess;

7 (5) to lay on the table;

8 (6) for the previous question;

9 (7) to postpone consideration;

10 (8) to commit or recommit; or

11 (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these

12 Rules.

13 The foregoing motions have precedence in the order in which
14 they are listed.

15 (b) During a record vote, no motion (except a motion to
16 postpone consideration) is in order until after the
17 announcement of the result of the vote.

18 (c) A motion to commit or re-commit, until it is decided,
19 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A
20 motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided,
21 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question.

22 (House Rule 56)

23 56. Verification.

24 (a) After any record vote, except for a vote that requires
25 a specific number of affirmative votes and that has not

1 received the required votes, and before intervening business,
2 it is in order for any member to request verification of the
3 results of the record vote, except that (i) a member voting in
4 the affirmative may not request verification of the affirmative
5 votes and (ii) a member voting in the negative may not request
6 a verification of the negative votes. If a member is
7 disqualified from requesting a verification because of his or
8 her vote, a qualifying member who makes a subsequent request
9 for a verification shall be allowed to proceed with the
10 verification.

11 (b) In verifying a record vote, the Presiding Officer shall
12 instruct the Clerk to call the names of those members whose
13 votes are to be verified. The member requesting the
14 verification may thereafter identify those members he or she
15 wishes to verify. If a member does not answer, his or her vote
16 shall be stricken; the member's vote shall be restored to the
17 roll, however, if his or her presence is recognized before the
18 Presiding Officer announces the final result of the
19 verification. The Presiding Officer shall determine the
20 presence or absence of each member whose name is called, and
21 shall then announce the results of the verification.

22 (c) While the results of any record vote are being
23 verified, it is in order for any member to announce his or her
24 presence on the floor and thereby have his or her vote
25 verified.

26 (d) A request for a verification of the affirmative and

1 negative results of a record vote may be made only once on each
2 record vote.

3 (House Rule 57)

4 57. Appealing a Ruling.

5 (a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding
6 Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless 71 of
7 the members elected vote to overrule the Presiding Officer.
8 Notwithstanding Rule 52, debate on a motion to appeal is
9 limited to a 2-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or
10 a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute
11 presentation by a member in response, and one-minute for the
12 Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members. A
13 motion to appeal is not in order if the House has conducted
14 intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

15 (b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee
16 Chairperson, the Chairperson shall be sustained unless
17 three-fifths of those appointed vote to overrule the
18 Chairperson. A motion to appeal is not in order if the
19 committee has adjourned or recessed, or if intervening business
20 has occurred. In the case of special committees with
21 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
22 "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson
23 from the majority caucus.

24 (c) In an appeal of a ruling of the Presiding Officer or
25 Chairperson, the question is: "Shall the ruling of the Chair be

1 sustained?"

2 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
3 of 71 members elected.

4 (House Rule 58)

5 58. Discharge of Committee.

6 (a) Any member may move that a standing committee or a
7 special committee be discharged from consideration of any
8 legislative measure assigned to it and not reported back
9 unfavorably.

10 (b) The motion must be in writing and shall be carried on
11 the Daily Calendar for the next legislative day under the order
12 of "Motions". No action shall be taken on the motion until it
13 is on the calendar.

14 (c) If the motion receives an affirmative vote of 60
15 members, the legislative measure subject to the motion shall be
16 referred to the House and placed on the appropriate order of
17 business.

18 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
19 of 71 members elected.

20 (House Rule 59)

21 59. Previous Question.

22 (a) A motion for the previous question may be made at any
23 time. A motion for the previous question is not debatable and
24 requires the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

1 (b) The previous question shall be stated in the following
2 form: "Shall the main question be put?" Until the previous
3 question is decided, all amendments and debate are precluded.
4 When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the
5 main question remains under debate.

6 (c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put
7 an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote on the
8 immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous
9 question has been approved, unless the vote on that motion
10 suggests the absence of a quorum, it is not in order to move
11 for adjournment or to make any other motion before a decision
12 on the main question.

13 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
14 of 71 members elected.

15 (House Rule 60)

16 60. Tabling.

17 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (d) and
18 (e), a motion to lay on the table applies only to the
19 particular proposition and is neither debatable nor amendable.

20 (b) A motion to table a bill or resolution shall identify
21 the bill or resolution by number. The Principal Sponsor of a
22 bill or resolution may, with leave of the House, table that
23 bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a committee
24 bill that is before the House may be adopted only by the
25 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

1 (c) The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
2 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
3 resolution. Upon tabling, the Chairperson of the committee
4 shall return the bill or resolution to the Clerk, noting
5 thereon that it has been tabled.

6 (d) If a floor amendment to a bill has been adopted by the
7 House, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and
8 may be adopted only when the bill is on Second Reading. Motions
9 to table floor amendments are debatable and may be adopted by
10 the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

11 (e) If a committee amendment to a bill has been adopted by
12 a committee, then a motion to table that amendment is in order
13 and may be adopted (i) by that committee at any time while the
14 bill is before that committee or (ii) by the House only when
15 the bill is on Second Reading. If a committee amendment to a
16 resolution has been adopted by a committee, then a motion to
17 table that amendment is in order and may be adopted (i) by the
18 committee at any time while the resolution is before that
19 committee or (ii) by the House only when the resolution is
20 pending before the House. No motion to table a committee
21 amendment to a bill or resolution before the House is in order
22 unless it has been first referred to the House for
23 consideration by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, or by a
24 standing or special committee. Motions to table committee
25 amendments are debatable and may be adopted by the affirmative
26 vote of a majority of the members elected to the House or

1 appointed to the committee, as applicable.

2 (House Rule 61)

3 61. Motion to Take from Table.

4 (a) A motion to take from the table requires the
5 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected if the Rules
6 Committee has previously recommended that action by written
7 notice filed with the Clerk; otherwise, a motion to take from
8 the table requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

9 (b) A bill taken from the table shall, as applicable, (i)
10 be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order on which it
11 appeared before it was tabled or (ii) be returned to the
12 committee to which it was assigned before it was tabled.

13 (b-5) An amendment taken from the table shall be returned
14 to the position it held before it was tabled, provided that a
15 floor amendment may be taken from the table only while the bill
16 is on the order of Second Reading and a committee amendment may
17 be taken from the table only while the bill is in committee.

18 (c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
19 of 71 members elected.

20 (House Rule 62)

21 62. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to postpone
22 consideration on a bill or resolution may not be made more than
23 once on the same bill or resolution. Unless otherwise provided
24 by these Rules, a motion to postpone consideration shall be

1 granted as a matter of privilege; no motion to postpone
2 consideration is in order, however, if the bill or resolution
3 initially received a vote of fewer than 47 of the members
4 elected.

5 (House Rule 63)

6 63. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other
7 legislative measure on a subject different from that under
8 consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

9 (House Rule 64)

10 64. Division of Question. If the question under
11 consideration contains several points, any member may have the
12 question divided. On a motion to strike out and insert, it is
13 not in order to move for a division of the question. The
14 rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition
15 does not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different
16 proposition.

17 (House Rule 65)

18 65. Reconsideration.

19 (a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record
20 vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the
21 House may on the same or the following legislative day move to
22 reconsider the vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on
23 the table without affecting the vote to which it refers. When

1 the motion to reconsider is made during the last 3 days of
2 April or any time thereafter during the regular session, or at
3 any time during a veto or special session, any member may move
4 that the vote on reconsideration be taken immediately. A
5 question that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of
6 those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those
7 elected to reconsider.

8 (b) A motion to reconsider a record vote on the adoption of
9 an amendment to a bill may be made only on Second Reading.

10 (c) If a motion to reconsider is made under this Rule and
11 the motion is later tabled, the question shall not be further
12 reconsidered. This subsection (c) may be suspended only by the
13 affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

14 (d) When a motion to reconsider is made within the time
15 prescribed by these Rules, the Clerk shall not allow the bill
16 or other subject matter of the motion to pass out of the
17 possession of the House until after the motion has been decided
18 or withdrawn. Such a motion shall be deemed rejected if laid on
19 the table.

20 (e) A Representative who voted "present" or failed to vote
21 on a question does not have the right to move for
22 reconsideration.

23 (f) Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final
24 passage of any bill, the affirmative vote of a majority of
25 those elected is required to reconsider.

1 (House Rule 66)

2 66. Motion to Adjourn.

3 (a) A motion to adjourn is in order at any time, except
4 when a prior motion to adjourn has been defeated and no
5 intervening business has transpired.

6 (b) A motion to adjourn is neither debatable nor amendable.

7 (c) The Clerk shall enter in the Journal the hour at which
8 every motion to adjourn is made.

9 (d) Unless the Presiding Officer otherwise orders, the
10 standing hour to which the House adjourns is 12:00 noon, except
11 on the last day of a week in which the House convenes in
12 regular, veto, or special session, in which case the standing
13 hour to which the House adjourns is 12:30 p.m.

14 (e) A motion to adjourn for more than 3 days is not in
15 order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted
16 a joint resolution permitting that adjournment.
17 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, a
18 resolution filed under this Rule may be referred to the Rules
19 Committee by the Presiding Officer or may be immediately
20 considered and adopted by the House.

21 (House Rule 67)

22 67. Adoption and Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

23 (a) Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the
24 House shall adopt new rules of organization and procedure by
25 resolution setting forth those rules in their entirety. The

1 resolution must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a
2 majority of those elected. These Rules of the House of
3 Representatives are subject to revision or amendment only in
4 accordance with this Rule.

5 (b) Rules may be amended only by resolution. Any resolution
6 to amend these Rules shall show the proposed changes in the
7 existing rules by underscoring all new matter and by crossing
8 out with a line all matter that is to be omitted or superseded.

9 (c) Any resolution proposing to amend a House Rule or any
10 Joint House-Senate Rule, upon initial reading by the Clerk, is
11 automatically referred to the Rules Committee. Resolutions to
12 amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules may be
13 initiated and sponsored by the Rules Committee and may be
14 amended by the Rules Committee; those resolutions shall not be
15 referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and
16 adopted by the House. Those resolutions shall be assigned
17 standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

18 (d) A resolution to amend the House Rules or any Joint
19 House-Senate Rules that has been reported "do adopt" or "do
20 adopt as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the Rules
21 Committee requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those
22 elected for adoption by the House. Any other resolution
23 proposing to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate
24 Rules requires the affirmative vote of 71 of the members
25 elected for adoption by the House.

26 (e) No House Rule or any Joint House-Senate Rule may be

1 suspended except by unanimous consent of the members present or
2 upon a motion supported by affirmative vote of a majority of
3 those elected unless a higher number is required in the Rule
4 sought to be suspended. A committee may not suspend any Rule.

5 (f) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
6 of 71 members elected.

7 (House Rule 68)

8 68. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
9 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in
10 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
11 same stage of the legislative measure.

12 (House Rule 69)

13 69. Effective Date.

14 (a) A bill passed after May 31 of a calendar year shall not
15 become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year
16 unless an earlier effective date is specified in the bill and
17 it is approved by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

18 (b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than 71, vote
19 affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading after May 31 and the
20 bill specifies an effective date earlier than the following
21 June 1, the bill has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has
22 the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and
23 returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to
24 remove the earlier effective date. The amendment, if offered

1 and referred to the House by a committee, shall be reproduced
2 and placed on the desks of the members, in the same manner as
3 provided for bills under Rule 39, before the bill is taken up
4 again on the order of Third Reading.

5 (House Rule 70)

6 70. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
7 function of a home rule unit under paragraph (g), (h), (i),
8 (j), or (k) of Sec. 6 of Article VII of the Constitution unless
9 there is specific language limiting or denying the power or
10 function and the language specifically sets forth in what
11 manner and to what extent it is a denial or limitation of the
12 power or function of a home rule unit. If a majority of those
13 elected, but fewer than 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on
14 Third Reading that requires the affirmative vote of 71 members
15 elected to deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill
16 has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has the right to have
17 the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order
18 of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those effects of
19 the bill. The amendment, if referred to the House by a
20 committee, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the
21 members, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule
22 39, before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third
23 Reading.

1 ARTICLE VII

2 (RESERVED)

3 (House Rule 71)

4 71. (Blank.)

5 ARTICLE VIII

6 JOINT ACTION

7 (House Rule 72)

8 72. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

9 (a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the House
10 with one or more amendments added by the Senate, it is in order
11 for the Principal Sponsor to present a motion "to concur" or
12 "not to concur and to ask the Senate to recede" with respect to
13 each, several, or all of those amendments, subject to Rules 18
14 and 75. A motion to concur shall be by record vote and shall be
15 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
16 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
17 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those
18 amendments.

19 (b) When the Senate has refused to concur in one or more
20 amendments added to a bill or resolution by the House and has
21 returned the bill or resolution to the House with a message
22 requesting the House to recede from one or more of its

1 amendments, it is in order for the Principal Sponsor to present
2 a motion "to recede" from the House amendments or "not to
3 recede and to request a conference", subject to Rules 18 and
4 75. A motion to recede shall be by record vote and shall be
5 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
6 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
7 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those
8 amendments.

9 (c) Motions authorized by this Rule are renewable and may
10 be reconsidered, provided that no such motion may be voted on
11 more than twice by the House.

12 (House Rule 73)

13 73. Conference Committees.

14 (a) A disagreement between the House and Senate exists with
15 respect to any bill or resolution in the following situations:

16 (1) when the Senate refuses to recede from the adoption
17 of any amendment, after the House has previously refused to
18 concur in the amendment; or

19 (2) when the House refuses to recede from the adoption
20 of any amendment, after the Senate has previously refused
21 to concur in the amendment.

22 In those cases of disagreement between the House and
23 Senate, the House may request a conference. When such a request
24 is made, both chambers of the General Assembly shall appoint
25 members to a committee to confer on the subject of the bill or

1 resolution giving rise to the disagreement. The combined
2 membership of the 2 chambers appointed for that purpose is the
3 conference committee.

4 (b) The conference committee shall consist of 5 members
5 from each chamber of the General Assembly. The number of
6 majority caucus members from each chamber shall be one more
7 than the number of minority caucus members from each chamber.

8 (c) Each conference committee shall be comprised of 5
9 members of the House, 3 appointed by the Speaker and 2
10 appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference committee
11 report may be filed with the Clerk until a majority of the
12 House conferees has been appointed.

13 (House Rule 74)

14 74. Conference Committee Reports.

15 (a) No subject matter shall be included in any conference
16 committee report on any bill unless that subject matter
17 directly relates to the matters of difference between the House
18 and Senate that have been referred to the conference committee
19 unless the Rules Committee, by a majority vote of the members
20 appointed, determines that the proposed subject matter is of an
21 emergency nature, is of substantial importance to the operation
22 of government, or is in the best interests of Illinois.

23 (b) No conference committee report shall be received by the
24 Clerk or acted upon by the House unless it has been signed by
25 at least 6 conferees. The report shall be signed in duplicate.

1 One of the reports shall be filed with the Secretary of the
2 Senate and one with the Clerk. The report shall contain the
3 agreements reached by the committee.

4 (c) If the conference committee determines that it is
5 unable to reach agreement, the committee shall so report to
6 each chamber of the General Assembly and request appointment of
7 a second conference committee. If there is agreement, the
8 committee shall so report to each chamber.

9 (d) No conference committee report shall be adopted by the
10 House except on a record vote of a majority of those elected,
11 subject to Rule 69.

12 (House Rule 75)

13 75. House Consideration of Joint Action.

14 (a) No joint action motion for final action or conference
15 committee report may be considered by the House unless it has
16 first been referred to the House by the Rules Committee or a
17 standing committee or special committee in accordance with Rule
18 18, or unless the joint action motion or conference committee
19 report has been discharged from the Rules Committee under Rule
20 18. Joint action motions for final consideration and conference
21 committee reports referred to a standing committee or special
22 committee by the Rules Committee may not be discharged from the
23 standing committee or special committee. This subsection (a)
24 may be suspended by unanimous consent.

25 (b) No conference committee report may be considered by the

1 House unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members'
2 desks, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39,
3 for one full day during the period beginning with the convening
4 of the House on the 2nd Wednesday of January each year and
5 ending on the 30th day prior to the scheduled adjournment of
6 the regular session established each year by the Speaker
7 pursuant to Rule 9(a), and for one full hour on any other day.

8 (c) Before any conference committee report on an
9 appropriation bill is considered by the House, the conference
10 committee report shall first be the subject of a public hearing
11 by a standing Appropriations Committee or a special committee
12 (the conference committee report need not be referred to an
13 Appropriations Committee or special committee, but instead may
14 remain before the Rules Committee or the House, as the case may
15 be). The hearing shall be held pursuant to not less than one
16 hour advance notice by announcement on the House floor, or one
17 day advance notice by posting on the House bulletin board. An
18 Appropriations Committee or special committee shall not issue
19 any report with respect to the conference committee report
20 following the hearing.

21 (d) Any House Bill amended in the Senate and returned to
22 the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment shall lie
23 upon the desk of the Clerk for not less than one hour before
24 being further considered.

25 (e) No House Bill that is returned to the House with Senate
26 amendments may be called except by the Principal Sponsor, or by

1 a chief co-sponsor with the consent of the Principal Sponsor.
2 This subsection may not be suspended.

3 (f) Except as otherwise provided in Rule 74, the report of
4 a conference committee on a non-appropriation bill or
5 resolution shall be confined to the subject of the bill or
6 resolution referred to the conference committee. The report of
7 a conference committee on an appropriation bill shall be
8 confined to the subject of appropriations.

9 (House Rule 76)

10 76. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

11 (a) Each chamber of the General Assembly shall inform the
12 other by message of any action taken with respect to a
13 conference committee report. Copies of all papers necessary for
14 a complete understanding of the action shall accompany the
15 message. The original bill or resolution shall remain in the
16 chamber of origin.

17 (b) No conference committee report may be called except by
18 the Principal Sponsor of the bill for which the conference
19 committee was appointed. A chief co-sponsor may call a
20 conference committee report with the consent of the Principal
21 Sponsor. This subsection may not be suspended.

22 (c) If either chamber refuses to adopt the report of the
23 conference committee, the report of the conference committee is
24 laid on the table, or the first conference committee is unable
25 to reach agreement, either chamber may request a second

1 conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber
2 shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber
3 refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee,
4 the 2 chambers shall have adhered to their disagreement, and
5 the bill or resolution is lost.

6 ARTICLE IX

7 VETOES

8 (House Rule 77)

9 77. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the House of
10 any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions
11 of Article IV, Sec. 9 of the Constitution, the Clerk shall
12 enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and shall
13 distribute copies of all veto messages to each member's desk,
14 together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as soon as
15 practical, in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

16 (House Rule 78)

17 78. Amendatory Vetoes.

18 (a) The Principal Sponsor of a bill that has been passed by
19 the General Assembly may request the Clerk to notify the
20 Governor that the Principal Sponsor wishes to be consulted by
21 the Governor or his or her designee before the Governor returns
22 the bill together with specific recommendations for change

1 under subsection (e) of Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois
2 Constitution.

3 (b) Any bill returned by the Governor together with
4 specific recommendations for change under subsection (e) of
5 Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall
6 automatically be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order of
7 amendatory vetoes, and shall be considered as provided in this
8 Rule.

9 (c) The Governor's specific recommendations for change
10 with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section
11 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited
12 to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill
13 the general merit of which the Governor recognizes and shall
14 not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set
15 forth in the bill as passed.

16 (d) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific
17 recommendations for change shall be automatically referred to
18 the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee shall examine the
19 Governor's specific recommendations for change and determine
20 by a majority of the members appointed whether those
21 recommendations comply with the standard set forth in
22 subsection (c). Any motion to accept specific recommendations
23 for change that the Rules Committee determines are in
24 compliance with subsection (c) of this Rule shall be subject to
25 action by the Rules Committee in the same manner as floor
26 amendments, joint action motions, conference committee reports

1 and motions to table committee amendments under Rule 18(e).

2 (e) Any motion to override the Governor's specific
3 recommendations for change shall not be referred to a committee
4 and may be immediately considered and adopted by the House
5 subject to Rule 80(d).

6 (f) This rule may not be suspended.

7 (House Rule 79)

8 79. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
9 Article, the term "motions" means motions to accept or override
10 a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to bills returned
11 by the Governor may be made by the Principal Sponsor, the
12 committee Chairperson in the case of a committee-sponsored
13 bill, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the
14 Co-Chairperson of the majority caucus in the case of special
15 committee-sponsored bills. Motions shall be filed in writing
16 with the Clerk. Any motion to override a veto of the Governor
17 shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately
18 considered and adopted by the House subject to Rule 80. All
19 motions shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to
20 Rule 52, are renewable, and may be reconsidered, provided that
21 no motion may be voted on more than twice by the House.

22 (House Rule 80)

23 80. Consideration of Motions.

24 (a) The vote to override a veto of a bill vetoed in its

1 entirety shall be by record vote and shall be entered on the
2 Journal. The form of motion with respect to these bills shall
3 be: "I move that _____ Bill _____ do pass, notwithstanding
4 the veto of the Governor."

5 (b) The vote to override an item veto shall be by record
6 vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the
7 Journal. The form of motion with respect to an item shall be:
8 "I move that the item on page ____, line ____, of ____ Bill
9 ____ do pass, notwithstanding the item veto of the Governor."

10 (c) The vote to override an item reduction veto and restore
11 an item that has been reduced shall be by record vote as to
12 each item separately and shall be entered on the Journal. The
13 form of motion with respect to an item shall be: "I move that
14 the item on page ____, line ____, of ____ Bill ____ be
15 restored, notwithstanding the item reduction of the Governor."

16 (d) A bill returned together with specific recommendations
17 of the Governor may be acted upon, by record vote, in either of
18 the following manners:

19 (1) By a motion to accept the specific recommendations
20 of the Governor. The form of motion shall be: "I move to
21 accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to
22 ____ Bill ____ in manner and form as follows: (inserting
23 herein the language deemed necessary to effectuate the
24 specific recommendations)."; or

25 (2) By considering the bill as a vetoed bill and
26 overriding the recommendation and passing the bill in its

1 original form. The form of motion shall be: "I move that
2 _____ Bill _____ do pass, notwithstanding the specific
3 recommendations of the Governor."

4 (House Rule 81)

5 81. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
6 returned by the Governor containing more than one item veto,
7 reduction veto, specific recommendation for change, or
8 combination of them, the bill shall be acted upon in its
9 entirety before the bill is released from the custody of the
10 House.

11 (House Rule 82)

12 82. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has received
13 the affirmative vote of the number of members elected necessary
14 under the Constitution, the Presiding Officer shall declare
15 that the bill or item has been passed or restored over the veto
16 of the Governor, or that the specific recommendations for
17 change have been approved, as the case may be. The bill shall
18 then be attested to by the Clerk who shall note thereon the day
19 the bill passed. The bill and the objections of the Governor
20 shall then be immediately delivered to the Senate. When
21 specific recommendations have been accepted, then the
22 accepting language shall be attached to the original bill, and
23 the bill shall be delivered to the Senate.

1 ARTICLE X

2 ELECTION CONTESTS AND QUALIFICATIONS CHALLENGES

3 (House Rule 83)

4 83. Election Contests and Qualifications Challenges.

5 (a) An election contest places in issue only the validity
6 of the results of an election of a member to the House in a
7 representative district. An election contest may result only in
8 a determination of which candidate in that election was
9 properly elected to the House and shall be seated.

10 (b) A qualifications challenge places in issue only the
11 qualifications of an incumbent member of the House under the
12 Constitution, or the legality of an appointment of a person as
13 a member of the House to fill a vacancy. A qualifications
14 challenge may result only in a determination of whether a
15 member of the House is properly seated.

16 (c) Election contests and qualifications challenges shall
17 be brought and conducted as provided in these Rules.

18 (d) If an election contest or qualifications challenge is
19 filed with the Clerk, the Speaker shall create an Election
20 Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may
21 be, within 3 legislative days by filing a notice with the
22 Clerk. The creation of any committee under this Rule shall be
23 governed by Rule 10. The election contest or qualifications
24 challenge shall be automatically referred to the Election

1 Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may
2 be. For purposes of this Article, the term "committee" means
3 only the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge
4 Committees created under this Rule. This subsection may not be
5 suspended.

6 (e) The committee may adopt rules to govern election
7 contests and qualifications challenges, but those committee
8 rules must be consistent with these Rules, must be filed with
9 the Clerk, and must be made available to all parties and to the
10 public. Any committee rule shall be subject to amendment,
11 suspension, or repeal by House resolution.

12 (House Rule 84)

13 84. Initiating Election Contests.

14 (a) Election contests may be brought only by a registered
15 voter of the representative district or by a member of the
16 House.

17 (b) Election contests may be brought only by the procedures
18 and within the time limits established by the Election Code.
19 Notice of intention to contest shall be served on the person
20 certified as elected to the House from the representative
21 district within the time limits established by the Election
22 Code. The requirements of this subsection apply to a member of
23 the House appointed to fill a vacancy the same as if that
24 member had been elected to the House.

25 (c) Within 10 days after the convening of the House in

1 January following the general election contested, each
2 contestant shall file with the Clerk a petition of election
3 contest and shall serve the petition on the incumbent member of
4 the House from the representative district. A petition of
5 election contest shall allege the contestant's qualifications
6 to bring the contest and to serve as a member of the House,
7 that he or she believes that a mistake or fraud has been
8 committed in specified precincts in the counting, return, or
9 canvass of the votes, or that there was some other specified
10 irregularity in the conduct of the election in specified
11 precincts. A petition of election contest shall contain a
12 prayer specifying the relief requested and the precincts in
13 which a recount or other inquiry is desired. A petition of
14 election contest shall be verified by affidavit swearing to the
15 truth of the allegations or based upon information and belief,
16 and shall be accompanied by proof of service on all
17 respondents.

18 (d) A notice of intent to contest may not be amended to
19 cure a defect under the statutory requirements. A petition of
20 election contest, if filed and served after the notice of
21 intention to contest, may not raise points not expressed in the
22 notice.

23 (e) The incumbent member of the House from the
24 representative district is a necessary party to the initiation
25 of an election contest.

1 (House Rule 85)

2 85. Initiating Qualifications Challenges.

3 (a) Qualifications challenges may be brought only by a
4 registered voter of the representative district of the
5 representative challenged or by a member of the House.

6 (b) Qualifications challenges must be brought within 90
7 days after the day the challenged member takes his or her oath
8 of office as a member of the House, or within 90 days after the
9 day the petitioner first learns of the information on which the
10 challenge is based, whichever occurs later.

11 (c) A qualifications challenge shall be brought by filing a
12 petition of qualifications challenge with the Clerk, and by
13 serving a copy of the petition on the respondent member of the
14 House. The petition must be accompanied by proof of personal
15 service upon the respondent member and must be verified by
16 affidavit swearing to the truth of the allegations or based
17 upon information and belief. A petition of qualifications
18 challenge shall set forth the grounds on which the respondent
19 member is alleged to be constitutionally unqualified, or on
20 which his or her appointment to the House is claimed to be
21 legally improper, the qualifications of the petitioner to bring
22 the challenge, and a prayer for relief.

23 (House Rule 86)

24 86. Contests and Challenges; Due Process.

25 (a) Election contests and challenges shall be heard and

1 determined as expeditiously as possible under adversary
2 procedures wherein each party to the proceedings has a
3 reasonable opportunity to present his or her claim, to present
4 any defense and arguments, and to respond to those of his or
5 her opponents. All parties may be represented by counsel.

6 (b) Election contests and qualifications challenges shall
7 be heard and determined in accordance with the applicable
8 provisions of the Election Code and other Illinois statutes,
9 the Illinois Constitution, and the United States Constitution.
10 Judicial decisions that bear on a point of law in a contest or
11 challenge shall be admissible in the arguments of the parties
12 and the deliberations and decisions of the committee. Judicial
13 decisions applicable to a point of law or to a fact situation
14 to the committee shall be given weight as precedent.

15 (c) In addition to notice of meetings required under these
16 Rules, the committee and any subcommittee shall give notice to
17 all parties reasonably in advance of each meeting or other
18 proceeding. The committee shall also give notice of all rules,
19 timetables, or deadlines adopted by the committee. Notice under
20 this subsection shall be in writing and shall be given either
21 personally with receipt, or by certified mail (return receipt
22 requested) addressed to the party at his or her place of
23 residence, and to his or her attorney of record at the
24 attorney's office if so requested by the party.

1 87. Committee Proceedings and Powers in Contests and
2 Challenges.

3 (a) All proceedings of the committee and any subcommittees
4 concerning election contests and qualifications challenges
5 shall be transcribed by a certified court reporter. Copies of
6 the transcript shall be made available to the members of the
7 committee and to the parties.

8 (b) The committee may dismiss an election contest or
9 qualifications challenge, or may determine to proceed to a
10 recount or other inquiry. The committee may limit the issues to
11 be determined in a contest or challenge, except that when a
12 recount is conducted in an election contest, any precinct
13 timely requested by any party to be recounted shall be
14 recounted by the committee.

15 (c) In conducting inquiries, investigations, and recounts
16 in election contests and qualifications challenges, the
17 committee has the power to send for and compel the attendance
18 of witnesses and the production of books, papers, ballots,
19 documents, and records by subpoena signed by the Chairperson of
20 the committee as provided by law and subject to Rule 4(c)(9).
21 In conducting proceedings in election contests and
22 qualifications challenges, the Chairperson of the committee
23 and the Chairperson of any subcommittee may administer oaths to
24 witnesses, as provided by law, and for this purpose a
25 subcommittee is deemed to be a committee of the House.

26 (d) The committee may issue commissions by its Chairperson

1 to any officer authorized to take depositions of any necessary
2 witnesses as may be permitted by law. In recounting the ballots
3 in any election contest, however, no person other than a member
4 of the committee shall handle any ballots, tally sheets, or
5 other election materials without consent of the committee or
6 subcommittee. The responsibility for the actual recounting of
7 ballots may not be delegated.

8 (e) The committee shall maintain an accurate and complete
9 record of proceedings in every election contest and
10 qualifications challenge. That record shall include all
11 notices and pleadings, the transcripts and roll call votes, all
12 reports and dissents, and all documents that were admitted into
13 the proceeding. The committee shall file the record with the
14 Clerk of the House upon the adoption of its final report. The
15 record shall then be available for examination in the Clerk's
16 office.

17 (f) With the approval of the Speaker, the committee may
18 employ clerks, stenographers, court reporters, professional
19 staff, and messengers.

20 (House Rule 88)

21 88. Adoption of Reports in Contests and Challenges.

22 (a) All final decisions of the committee regarding an
23 election contest or qualification challenge shall be approved
24 by a majority of the members appointed to the committee and
25 reported in writing to the House. Reports shall include a

1 specific recommendation to the House as to the disposition of
2 the contest or challenge. Final reports following full inquiry
3 on the merits of a contest or challenge shall contain findings
4 of fact and, when necessary, conclusions of law.

5 (b) Any member of the committee may file a dissent from a
6 report of the committee, a minority report, or a special
7 concurrence with the majority report or with any minority
8 report.

9 (c) A subcommittee shall report to the committee in writing
10 in the same form as required for the committee report.
11 Subcommittee members may file dissents, reports, and special
12 concurrences.

13 (d) Reports shall not be adopted by the committee or a
14 subcommittee until a hearing has been held thereon, with notice
15 to all parties and a reasonable opportunity to examine and
16 respond to a proposed majority report.

17 (e) Reports of the committee shall be filed with the Clerk,
18 reproduced, and placed on the members' desks, along with any
19 dissents, minority reports, or special concurrences, in the
20 same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39. The report
21 shall be listed on the calendar under the heading "Report of
22 Election Contest" or "Report of Qualifications Challenge". The
23 report shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative
24 days before any action by the House.

25 (f) The House shall adopt the majority report or a minority
26 report in an election contest or qualifications challenge or

1 shall refuse to adopt any report filed and re-refer the contest
2 or challenge to the committee for further proceedings or for a
3 modified report. A report that has the effect of unseating an
4 incumbent member of the House shall be adopted only by the
5 affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

6 (g) Each party to a contest or challenge shall file with
7 the Clerk of the committee within 10 days after the filing of
8 the final report a detailed statement of attorney's fees and
9 expenses incurred by that party in connection with the case.
10 The committee shall make recommendations to the House
11 concerning reimbursement of attorney's fees and the expenses of
12 the parties. The recommendation shall not exceed a sum that is
13 reasonable, just, and proper.

14 ARTICLE XI

15 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

16 (House Rule 89)

17 89. Disorderly Behavior.

18 (a) In accordance with Article IV, Sec. 6(d) of the
19 Constitution, the House may punish any of its members for
20 disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of
21 the members elected, expel a member (but not for a second time
22 for the same offense). The reason for expulsion shall be
23 entered upon the Journal with the names and votes of those

1 members voting on the question.

2 (b) In accordance with Article IV, Sec. 6(d) of the
3 Constitution, the House during its session may punish by
4 imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect to
5 the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its
6 presence. That imprisonment shall not extend beyond 24 hours at
7 one time unless the person persists in disorderly or
8 contemptuous behavior.

9 (House Rule 90)

10 90. Protest. Any 2 members have the right to dissent and
11 protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution
12 that they may think injurious to the public or to any
13 individual, and have the reason of their protest entered upon
14 the Journal. When by motion a majority of members determines
15 that the language of a protest is not respectful, the protest
16 shall be referred back to the protesting members.

17 ARTICLE XII

18 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

19 (House Rule 91)

20 91. Initiating Disciplinary Proceedings.

21 (a) Disciplinary proceedings may be commenced by filing
22 with the Speaker a petition for a special investigating

1 committee. The petition must be signed by at least one member
2 of the House, and shall contain suggested charges which, if
3 true, may subject the member named in the petition to
4 disciplinary action by the House. If the petition is signed by
5 3 or more members of the House, the Speaker shall appoint 3
6 members of the majority caucus and the Minority Leader shall
7 appoint 3 members of the minority caucus to a special
8 investigating committee. If the petition is signed by fewer
9 than 3 members of the House, the Speaker shall consult the
10 member named in the petition, and unless that member objects in
11 writing, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a
12 special investigating committee. If the member named in the
13 petition objects to the appointment of a special investigating
14 committee, any member who signed a petition for an
15 investigation under this Rule may introduce a resolution to
16 initiate disciplinary proceedings. Unless a resolution
17 initiating disciplinary proceedings is introduced under this
18 Rule, the contents of a petition for a special investigating
19 committee shall be confidential except as to the member named,
20 the members signing it, the Speaker, and the members of a
21 special investigating committee.

22 (b) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings
23 shall be substantially in the following form:

24 "BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
25 NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that a
26 Special Investigating Committee be appointed to investigate

1 allegations concerning the conduct of Representative
2 _____, which, if true, may subject that
3 member to disciplinary action by the House of Representatives."

4 A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings may be
5 introduced only as permitted under this Rule. It is improper to
6 attempt to initiate disciplinary proceedings in any manner not
7 authorized by this Rule.

8 (c) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings
9 shall not be assigned to committee, notwithstanding the
10 provisions of Rule 15. The resolution shall lie on the
11 Speaker's Table and shall be called within 5 legislative days.

12 (d) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings is
13 debatable.

14 (e) A resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings may
15 be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

16 (f) This Rule may be suspended only by unanimous consent.

17 (House Rule 92)

18 92. Preliminary Investigation.

19 (a) Pursuant to a petition or upon the adoption of a
20 resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings, as provided in
21 Rule 91, a special investigating committee consisting of 6
22 members shall be appointed, of whom 3 shall be appointed by the
23 Speaker from the majority caucus and 3 shall be appointed by
24 the Minority Leader from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall
25 appoint the Chairperson of the special investigating committee

1 from among the 6 members. Sponsors of the initiating resolution
2 may not be appointed to the special investigating committee.

3 (b) The special investigating committee shall conduct a
4 thorough investigation of all allegations and charges of
5 impropriety concerning the member named in the initiating
6 resolution that are brought to its attention to determine if
7 reasonable grounds exist to bring charges against the member
8 for formal disciplinary proceedings by the House. The special
9 investigating committee shall meet with the Principal Sponsor
10 of the initiating resolution at its initial meeting.

11 At the initial meeting, the Principal Sponsor of the
12 initiating resolution shall submit to the special
13 investigating committee a written list of suggested charges.
14 The list shall define the scope of the inquiry or investigation
15 pursuant to the initiating resolution. If the Principal Sponsor
16 of the initiating resolution fails to submit a list, the
17 special committee shall report a resolution of exoneration.

18 The Principal Sponsor of the initiating resolution shall
19 also submit to the special investigating committee all
20 information he or she may have relevant to the charges and
21 allegations.

22 (c) The special investigating committee shall conduct all
23 of its proceedings in executive session, and shall maintain
24 strict confidence as to all of its proceedings and all
25 witnesses, testimony, information, and exhibits that may come
26 before it. No transcript or record of proceedings shall be

1 taken. This subsection shall be adopted and effective upon an
2 affirmative vote of 79 members. This subsection may not be
3 suspended.

4 (d) Except for its initial meeting, any posting or notice
5 requirements do not apply to meetings of the special
6 investigating committee, but the Chairperson shall give notice
7 of all meetings to the member named in and the Principal
8 Sponsor of the initiating resolution and shall give reasonable
9 notice to the public. The member who is the subject of the
10 initiating resolution has the right to counsel during
11 proceedings of the special investigating committee.

12 (e) Except for subsection (c), this Rule may be suspended
13 only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

14 (House Rule 93)

15 93. Report of Special Investigating Committee.

16 (a) The special investigating committee shall report in
17 writing. All reports shall be signed by the members supporting
18 the report.

19 (b) If a majority of the members of the special committee
20 determines to prefer charges, it shall file with the Clerk a
21 formal statement of charges and specifications, and shall
22 appoint 2 members of the House, one from the majority caucus
23 and one from the minority caucus, who are not members of the
24 special investigating committee to be managers for the House at
25 the hearing on the charges. The statement of charges shall

1 constitute the report of the special committee, but the special
2 committee in its discretion may file a supplementary report
3 stating its reasons for not bringing any other charges that may
4 have been suggested to it.

5 (c) If the special committee determines not to prefer
6 charges, it shall file with the Clerk a resolution exonerating
7 the member named in the initiating resolution together with a
8 report stating its reasons for not preferring charges.

9 (d) If the special committee cannot by majority vote of its
10 members determine whether to prefer charges, the committee
11 shall file with the Clerk a resolution of exoneration and a
12 report stating the affirmative reasons for not preferring
13 charges. That report shall be signed by all members of the
14 special investigating committee, regardless of their original
15 vote in the committee proceedings on whether to prefer charges.

16 (e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
17 of 71 members elected.

18 (House Rule 94)

19 94. Select Committee on Discipline.

20 (a) When charges are preferred against any member of the
21 House under Rule 93, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall
22 appoint a committee, to be known as a select committee on
23 discipline, to hear and determine the charges. The select
24 committee shall consist of 12 members of the House, 6 of whom
25 shall be appointed by the Speaker from the majority caucus and

1 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader from the
2 minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint a Chairperson of the
3 select committee from among the 12 members. No member who
4 served on the special investigating committee or any sponsor of
5 the initiating resolution may be appointed to the select
6 committee.

7 (b) All appointments to a select committee on discipline
8 shall be completed and the select committee shall convene
9 within 30 days after the filing of charges for which the
10 committee is appointed.

11 (c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
12 of 79 members elected.

13 (House Rule 95)

14 95. Hearings on Disciplinary Charges.

15 (a) Proceedings before the select committee on discipline
16 shall be adversary in form, with the managers for the House
17 presenting the case for disciplinary action. The respondent
18 member may be represented by counsel.

19 (b) Stipulations of fact shall be encouraged by the select
20 committee.

21 (c) The rules of evidence applicable to criminal
22 proceedings apply except as may be waived by the managers or
23 respondent, as may be appropriate.

24 (House Rule 96)

1 96. Report of Select Committee.

2 (a) The committee shall vote on each specification and
3 charge, except that a vote of exoneration on a charge shall be
4 a vote as to all specifications under that charge. All final
5 votes on the merits of a charge or specification shall be by
6 record vote.

7 (b) A finding of fault or exoneration on any specification
8 or charge requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the
9 members appointed to the select committee.

10 (c) The committee shall file a report of its findings on
11 each specification and charge and a recommendation as to
12 penalty with the Clerk. The report shall state the reasons for
13 each conclusion and recommendation. If the committee finds the
14 respondent member exonerated regarding any charge, it shall
15 report a resolution of exoneration together with its report. If
16 the select committee finds the respondent member at fault
17 regarding any charge, it shall report a resolution embodying
18 its findings and recommended penalty.

19 (d) If a select committee reports a finding of fault
20 regarding any charge, any member of the select committee may
21 file a minority report with the Clerk either dissenting from a
22 finding, reason, or recommendation in the majority report or
23 stating a concurrence on different grounds. A dissenting report
24 may include a resolution of exoneration as to any charge or
25 specifications.

26 (e) When a select committee has found a member at fault

1 regarding a charge, the committee shall adopt a recommendation
2 for disciplinary action. The committee may recommend a
3 reprimand, a censure, expulsion from the House, or that no
4 penalty be invoked. The recommendation on disciplinary action
5 requires an affirmative vote of the majority of the members
6 appointed to the select committee.

7 (f) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
8 of 71 members elected.

9 (House Rule 97)

10 97. House Action on Disciplinary Reports.

11 (a) The report of a select committee, together with any
12 dissenting or concurring reports, and any accompanying
13 resolution, shall be reproduced and placed on the members'
14 desks, in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39. The
15 report shall be placed on the calendar under the heading
16 "Report of Select Committee on Discipline". The report shall be
17 carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any
18 action by the House.

19 (b) If the report of a select committee or a special
20 investigating committee exonerates the respondent member, the
21 House shall take up the resolution or re-refer the case to the
22 committee for further proceedings.

23 (c) If the select committee reports a finding of fault as
24 to any charge, the House shall take up the resolution for
25 disciplinary action together with any minority resolutions.

1 The House may amend a resolution for disciplinary action to
2 decrease the recommended penalty.

3 (d) The House shall take action by a record vote on each
4 resolution. Adoption of a resolution finding the respondent
5 member at fault regarding charges and specifications shall
6 dispose of any minority resolution of exoneration on those
7 charges and specifications. If the House adopts a resolution of
8 exoneration as to any charge or specification, a majority
9 resolution shall be amended in accord with that disposition of
10 those charges and specifications before it may be called for a
11 final vote. If the adoption of exoneration resolutions disposes
12 of all the charges and specifications in a majority resolution
13 for disciplinary action, the majority resolution shall be
14 tabled.

15 (e) Following record votes on all majority and minority
16 resolutions arising out of a select committee finding of fault
17 on a charge or specification, if there remains any charge or
18 specification on which the House has neither exonerated the
19 member or adopted a finding of fault, then any member may
20 introduce and move a resolution of exoneration on that charge
21 or specification.

22 (f) A resolution finding a member at fault regarding a
23 charge may be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 71
24 members elected, except that a resolution the effect of which
25 is to expel a member may be adopted only by the affirmative
26 vote of 79 members elected.

1 (g) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
2 of 79 members elected.

3 ARTICLE XIII

4 FORCE AND EFFECT

5 (House Rule 98)

6 98. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the House,
7 including all of its committees, are governed by these House
8 Rules.

9 (House Rule 99)

10 99. Parliamentary Authority. The rules of parliamentary
11 practice appearing in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of
12 Order govern the House in all cases to which they apply so long
13 as they are not inconsistent with these Rules.

14 (House Rule 100)

15 100. Certification by Speaker. With respect to each bill
16 that is certified by the Speaker in accordance with Article IV,
17 Sec. 8(d) of the Constitution, there is an irrebuttable
18 presumption that the procedural requirements for passage have
19 been met.

20 (House Rule 101)

1 101. Effective Date. These rules are in full force and
2 effect upon their adoption, and shall remain in full force and
3 effect except as amended in accordance with these Rules, or
4 until superseded by new rules adopted as part of the
5 organization of a newly-constituted General Assembly at the
6 commencement of a term.

7 ARTICLE XIV

8 DEFINITIONS

9 (House Rule 102)

10 102. Definitions. As used in these Rules, terms have the
11 meanings ascribed to them as follows, unless the context
12 clearly requires a different meaning:

13 (1) Chairperson. "Chairperson" means that
14 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as chair
15 of a committee.

16 (2) Co-Chairperson. "Co-Chairperson" means a
17 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as
18 co-chair of a standing or special committee.

19 (3) Clerk. "Clerk" means the elected Clerk of the
20 House.

21 (4) Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the
22 House and includes a standing committee, the Rules
23 Committee, a special committee, committees created under

1 Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a
2 subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a
3 conference committee, and the procedural and notice
4 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to
5 conference committees.

6 (5) Constitution. "Constitution" means the
7 Constitution of the State of Illinois.

8 (6) General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
9 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

10 (7) House. "House" means the House of Representatives
11 of the General Assembly.

12 (8) Joint Action Motions. "Joint action motions" means
13 the following motions before the House: to concur in a
14 Senate amendment, to non-concur in a Senate amendment, to
15 recede from a House amendment, to refuse to recede from a
16 House amendment, to request that a conference committee be
17 appointed, and to adopt a conference committee report.

18 (9) Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the
19 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
20 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

21 (10) Legislative Measures. "Legislative measures"
22 means all matters brought before the House for
23 consideration, whether originated in the House or Senate,
24 and includes bills, amendments, resolutions, conference
25 committee reports, motions, messages, notices, and
26 Executive Orders from the executive branch.

1 (11) Majority. "Majority" means a majority of those
2 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
3 specified with respect to a particular House Rule, for
4 purposes of determining the number of members present and
5 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be
6 counted.

7 (12) Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that
8 group of Representatives from the numerically strongest
9 political party in the House.

10 (13) Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those
11 appointed" means a majority of the total number of
12 Representatives authorized under these Rules to be
13 appointed to a committee.

14 (14) Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those
15 elected" means a majority of the total number of
16 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
17 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
18 Representatives actually serving in office. So long as 118
19 Representatives are entitled to be elected to the House,
20 "majority of those elected" means 60 affirmative votes; 71
21 affirmative votes means three-fifths of the members
22 elected; and 79 affirmative votes means two-thirds of the
23 members elected.

24 (15) Member. "Member" means a Representative. Where
25 the context so requires, "member" may also mean a Senator
26 of the Illinois Senate.

1 (16) Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
2 total number of Representatives authorized under these
3 Rules to be appointed to a committee.

4 (17) Members Elected. "Members elected" means the 118
5 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
6 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
7 Representatives actually serving in office.

8 (18) Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that
9 group of Representatives from the second numerically
10 strongest political party in the House.

11 (19) Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the
12 Minority Leader of the House elected under Rule 2.

13 (20) Minority Spokesperson. "Minority spokesperson"
14 means that Representative designated by the Minority
15 Leader to serve as the minority spokesperson of a
16 committee.

17 (21) Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means
18 the convening of the House, pursuant to the scheduling of
19 the Speaker, for purposes consistent with Rule 28.

20 (22) Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
21 Representative serving as the presiding officer of the
22 House, whether that Representative is the Speaker or
23 another Representative designated by the Speaker under
24 Rule 4.

25 (23) Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
26 first listed House sponsor of any legislative measure; with

1 respect to a standing committee-sponsored bill or
2 resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee; with
3 respect to a special committee-sponsored bill or
4 resolution, it means the Co-Chairperson from the majority
5 caucus.

6 (24) Record Vote. "Record vote" means a vote by ayes
7 and nays entered on the journal.

8 (25) Representative. "Representative" means any duly
9 elected or duly appointed Illinois State Representative,
10 and means the same as "member".

11 (26) Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General
12 Assembly.

13 (27) Speaker. "Speaker" means the Speaker of the House
14 elected as provided in Rule 1.

15 (28) Term. "Term" means the 2-year term of a General
16 Assembly.

17 (29) Vice-Chairperson. "Vice-Chairperson" means that
18 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as
19 Vice-Chairperson of a committee.